THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

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ON THE FLOOD.

Sudden Rise of a Texas River—A Family Carried Away by the Swollen Stream—A Most Heartrending Story.

One of the most terrible calamities of its nature that has happened lately is narrated by the Austin (Texas) *Journal*. It reads almost like a romance, as it seems impossible for a small stream twenty feet below its banks to rise with such rapidity as is stated. It is nevertheless a truth that is far stranger than fiction:—

"We published some time since a brief and necessarily imperfect account of this strange and most painful calamity, which we now correct, with fuller particulars, as we receive the statement from the lips of Brevet Colonel Merriam, Major of the 24th Infantry, who is now in Austin. The Colonel, after four years of military service on the frontiers of Kansas, New Mexico, and West Texas, had received leave of absence and was journeying with his wife and child from El Paso to the Texan coast.

"They had reached the head of the Concho river, and camped for the night on Sunday, the 24th of April.

"The river is formed by the junction of the rills of water from several large springs, which have been dammed into ponds by the wild beaver, and are well filled with large fish.

"The stream is so small here that a man can step across it anywhere. The banks were twenty feet above the bank of the water. Fatigued with the long journey of sixty-eight miles in the previous twenty-four hours, without water, the party were pleasantly resting, when early in the evening Colonel Merriam was aroused by the signs of an approaching storm. The tent was fastened and made as secure as possible, and about 9 o'clock a hail storm burst upon them, accompanied by some rain and a strong wind.

"The fall of hail was unprecedented, lasting until nearly eleven, the stones being of the size of hen eggs, and striking the tent and prairie with a noise like that of incessant musketry.

"The Colonel, who was not ignorant of the sudden and extreme overflows to which the mountain streams of Texas are liable, went out into the darkness as soon as the storm had ceased, to note what effect had been produced on this rivulet. To his amazement he found in the formerly almost dry bed of the creek a resistless torrent, loaded and filled with hail, rolling bank full, white as milk, and silent as a river of oil.

"He at once saw the danger, and ran back to the tent, shouting to the escort and servants to turn out. He placed Mrs. Merriam, the child, and nurse in the carriage, and with the aid of three men, started to run with it to the higher ground, a distance of not sixty yards. Scarcely a minute had elapsed from the time the alarm had been given, but already the water had surged over the bank in waves of such volume and force as to sweep the party from their feet before they had traversed thirty yards.

"The Colonel called for assistance on some cavalry soldiers who had just escaped from the United States mail station near by, but they were too much terrified to heed or help.

"Colonel Merriam then abandoned the hope of saving his family in the carriage, and tried to enter it in order to swim out with them, but he was swept down the ice-cold torrent like a bubble. Being an expert swimmer, he succeeded in reaching the bank about two hundred yards below, and ran back to renew the effort, when he received the terrible tidings that, the moment after he was swept down, the carriage, with all its precious freight, had turned over, and gone sailing down the flood, his wife saying as she disappeared, 'My darling husband, goodbye.' The little rill of a few hours before, which a child might step across, had become a raging river, covered with masses of drift-wood, a mile in width, and thirty to forty feet deep.

"The bereaved husband procured a horse from one of the cavalrymen, and rode far down the torrent, but could see nothing in the darkness, and heard naught but the wild sounds of the wave. So passed the long and weary night.

"Before day the strange and momentary flood had passed by, and the small stream shrank to its usual size, and ran in its wonted bed. The sad search began. The drowned soldiers and servants, four in number, were found, and the body of the wife taken from the water about three-fourths of a mile below, and prepared for a journey of fifty-three miles to the post of Concho for temporary burial. Not till three days after was the body of the child found, four miles down the stream, a long distance from its bed. Mrs. Merriam was a lady of culture and attainments, valued and beloved by all who knew her. The little girl, not three years old, was remarkable for the maturity of her mind and the sweetness of her disposition.

"The carriage was drifted by the current about a mile, and lodged in the thicket. The storm and flood are represented as frightful beyond description. The Beaver ponds, from which the Concho takes its rise, were so filled with the icy hail that the catfish were killed by the congelation, and were swept in wagon loads, together with the myriads of smaller animals of the plain, such as rabbits and snakes, all over the country by the sudden and rushing flood.

"Three days after the storm, when the party left the Concho, the hail lay in drifts to the depth of more than six feet! A calamity more sad, strange, and tragic it has seldom been our lot to narrate, and our deepest sympathies go out to the father and husband thus suddenly stricken to the heart by the ghastly loss of all that he held most dear."

EXPLODED.

The Arsenal at Baton Rouge, La., Blown to Pieces.

On Friday last an explosion occurred at the United States Arsenal at Baton Rouge, La., which is thus described by the *Courier* of that place:—

At the sale of ordnance stores, a few weeks ago, large quantities of cartridges were sold, and several workmen have since been employed in putting them in a condition to be moved. It appears that at the time of the explosion the hands were engaged in stamping a lot of Burnside cases from which the powder had been removed into some hogsheads, but there was considerable loose powder scattered through the mass, as well as a good deal scattered over the floor. This became ignited, and although there was altogether but a small quantity, it was so confined as to give it great power. The solid brick walls of the building were thrown down and the roof raised, and, falling back, buried the workmen beneath the debris. The ruins took fire immediately, and at the time of our arrival on the ground there was still continual explosions of cartridges in the rubbish.

We have as yet been unable to learn of any persons being killed, but the following persons were wounded, some of them very severely:—Thomas Stotts, James Cannon, P. Arcenaux, — Lovatt, Frank Babin, Alexander Gordon (colored), and Miles Slaughter (colored).

Some of the inside supports prevented the roof falling to the floor, or all must have perished. It is now believed that all were rescued, although most of them so badly blackened and burned as scarcely to be recognized.

PERILS OF THE RAIL.

The Latest Horror—Particulars of the Accident near Paterson, N. J.—Three Persons Killed—Ten Seriously Injured.

From the N. Y. Times of this morning.

Another terrible calamity occurred yesterday morning on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, near Paterson, by which a large number of workmen were seriously injured and three were instantly killed. A new bridge is being constructed over the Passaic river, near Rutherford Park. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning a construction car, heavily loaded with timbers, left Paterson with twenty-five mechanics who were on their way to the bridge to their daily labor.

The grade is downward and the car was run, as has been the custom, without a locomotive, one brakeman having charge of the train. The car approached the slight curve at the end of the trestle-work which carries the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western track over that of the Newark and New York Railroad, when the chain broke which held the brake. At a tremendous pace the car dashed forward and jumped the track when part way round the curve. For an instant it bounded along on the ties and then fell off the trestle-work twenty feet to the ground below.

The car was a complete wreck, the timbers falling in every imaginable position upon the unfortunate men who were upon the car. Those who were unhurt, and they were few, began immediately to pull their comrades out of their terrible situation. The brakeman, Joseph McLean, a resident of Marshall street, Paterson, and two others, had jumped from the car when they saw that an accident was inevitable, after the chain had broken, and they were immediately on the spot to assist in rescuing their fellows. The first lifeless body drawn from the pile was that of James Campbell, a native of Carbondale, Pa., a carpenter by occupation, who had been sitting on the front end of the car when it fell off the trestle-work. His skull was crushed in, and it is presumed that his death was instantaneous. An Italian, Colli by name, was also nearly lifeless, and died a few minutes after he was taken out. John Thomas, another native of Carbondale, fell under a timber, which struck him in the breast. He was still alive when taken out, but died at the hospital about half an hour afterwards. Charles Blakely, a resident of Ward street, Paterson, was injured internally and one leg broken. Isaac Ketchum, a resident of New York city, was cut upon his face, and otherwise seriously injured. William Frettinge, a German, was cut and bruised upon different parts of his body. His injuries, it is feared, are fatal. Martin Dooley, a resident of Grand street, Paterson, was badly bruised upon his body, arms, and face. Patrick Coyle was cut in several places and had his nose broken. James Sailor, another Paterson carpenter, was thrown through the air as the car plunged off the trestle-work, and was seriously hurt, having fallen upon a piece of timber. His injuries, however, are not considered fatal. John Stahl had his leg broken. John Tiff ny had his teeth knocked out, and was also wounded upon the shoulder. William Pope received a compound fracture of the left leg.

The wounded men were all removed to St. Joseph's Hospital, where they were cared for by the Sisters of Charity. When the accident first occurred, one of the men who escaped without injury went for medical assistance, and Drs. Balleray, Warner, and Leal were within a short time on hand to dress the wounds of the injured. The sufferers were well cared for at the hospital, and the residents of Paterson, hundreds of whom came to see the wounded, commenced at once to raise a subscription for their relief.

The injured men were mostly men without families, but a few there were whose homes were distant who have large families dependent on them for support. Campbell, who was first killed, was a single man, about forty years of age. His funeral will take place to-morrow.

At the Coroner's inquest held last evening the jury returned the following verdict:—

"We find that Agar Campbell came to his death accidentally by a car jumping the track on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, and that no blame is attached to said company by reason of said accident."

The following are the names of the killed and wounded:—Agar Campbell, killed; Charles Costi, killed; William Horning, Charles Blakeney, Martin Dooley, Jacob Thomas, John Skelley, Isaac Ketchum, Patrick Coyle, R. H. Potter, C. M. Ferry, John Steele, T. S. Tiffany, Jr., and William Pope. Of the latter, Horning and Blakeney cannot recover; the others will be maimed for life.

SAN DOMINGO.

The President's Special Message to the Senate—His Arguments in Favor of Annexing the Republic to the United States.

The following is the text of the message of the President in transmitting to the Senate an additional article to the treaty between the United States and the Dominican republic of the 29th of November, 1869, for the annexation of that republic to the United States:—

To the Senate of the United States:—

I transmit to the Senate for consideration, with a view to its ratification, an additional article to the treaty of the 29th of November last for the annexation of the Dominican republic to the United States, stipulating for an extension of the time for exchanging the ratifications thereof, signed in this city on the 14th inst. by the plenipotentiaries of the parties. It was my intention to have also negotiated with the Plenipotentiary of St. Domingo amendments to the treaty of annexation to obviate objections which may be urged against the treaty as it is now worded; but, on reflection, I deem it better to submit to the Senate the propriety of their amending the treaty as follows:—First, to specify that the obligations of this Government shall not exceed the $1,500,000 stipulated in the treaty; secondly, to determine the manner of appointing the agents to receive and disburse the same; thirdly, to determine the class of creditors who shall take precedence in the settlement of their claims; and, finally, to insert such amendments as may suggest themselves to the minds of Senators to carry out in good faith the conditions of the treaty submitted to the Senate of the United States in January last, according to the spirit and intent of that treaty. From the most reliable information I can obtain the sum specified in the treaty will pay every just claim against the republic of St. Domingo, and leave a balance sufficient to carry on a territorial government until such time as new laws for providing a territorial revenue can be enacted and put in force.

I feel an unusual anxiety for the ratification of this treaty, because I believe it will redound greatly to the glory of the two countries interested, to civilization and to the extirpation of the institution of slavery. The doctrine promulgated by President Monroe has been adhered to by all political parties, and I now deem it proper to assert the equally important principle that hereafter no territory on this continent shall be regarded as subject to transfer to a European Power. The government of St. Domingo has voluntarily sought this annexation. It is a weak Power, numbering probably less than 120,000 souls, and yet possessing one of the richest territories under the sun, capable of supporting a population of 10,000,000 of people in luxury. The people of St. Domingo are not capable of maintaining themselves in their present condition, and must look for outside support. They yearn for the protection of our free institutions and laws, our progress and civilization. Shall we refuse them? I have information, which I believe reliable, that a European power stands ready now to offer $2,000,000 for the possession of Samana Bay alone if refused by us. With what grace can we prevent a foreign power from attempting to secure the prize?

The acquisition of St. Domingo is desirable because of its geographical position. It commands the entrance to the Caribbean Sea and the Isthmus transit of commerce. It possesses the richest soil, best and most capacious harbors, most salubrious climate, and the most valuable products of the forest, mine, and soil of any of the West India Islands. Its possession by us will, in a few years, build up a coastwise commerce of immense magnitude, which will go far towards restoring to us our lost mercantile marine. It will give to us those articles which we consume so largely and do not produce, thus equalizing our exports and imports. In case of foreign war it will give us command of all the islands referred to, and thus prevent an enemy from ever again possessing himself of a rendezvous upon our very coast. At present our coast trade between the States bordering on the Atlantic and those bordering on the Gulf of Mexico is cut in two by the Bahamas and the Antilles. Since we must, as it were, pass through foreign countries to get by sea from Georgia to the west coast of Florida, St. Domingo, with a stable government under which her immense resources can be developed, will give remunerative wages to tens of thousands of laborers not now upon the island. This labor will take advantage of every available means of transportation to abandon the adjacent islands and seek the blessings of freedom and its sequence, each inhabitant receiving the reward of his own labor. Porto Rico and Cuba will have to abolish slavery as a measure of self-preservation to retain their laborers. St. Domingo will become a large consumer of the products of Northern farms and manufactories. The cheap rate at which her citizens can be furnished with food, tools, and machinery will make it necessary that the contiguous islands should have the same advantage in order to complete in the production of sugar, coffee, tobacco, tropical fruits, etc. This will open to us a still wider market for our products. The production of our own supply of these articles will cut of more than $100,000,000 of our annual imports, besides largely increasing our exports. With such a picture it is easy to see how our large debt abroad is ultimately to be extinguished. With a balance of trade against us, including interest on bonds held by foreigners and money spent by our citizens travelling in foreign lands, equal to the entire yield of the precious metals in this country, it is not so easy to see how this result is to be otherwise accomplished.

The acquisition of St. Domingo is an adherence to the Monroe doctrine. It is a measure of national protection; it is asserting our just claim to a controlling influence over the great commercial traffic soon to flow from east to West by way of the Isthmus of Darien; it is to build up our merchant marine; it is to furnish new markets for the products of our farms, shops, and manufactories; it is to make slavery insupportable in Cuba and Porto Rico at once, and ultimately so in Brazil; it is to settle the unhappy condition of Cuba and end an exterminating conflict; it is to provide honest means of paying our honest debts without overtaxing the people; it is to furnish our citizens with the necessaries of every-day life at cheaper rates than ever before, and it is, in short, a rapid stride towards that greatness which the intelligence, industry, and enterprise of the citizens of the United States entitle this country to assume among nations. U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, May 31, 1870.

LO & CO.

"Red Cloud" and His Retainers at the Capital.

The morning papers noted the arrival at Washington late yesterday of "Red Cloud" and his companions. The following are the euphonious Indian names of the party, with their English rendering:—

Makh-pi-ai-lu-tah, alias Red Cloud; Shun-kah-lu-tah, alias Red Dog; Mon-tah-o-he-te-kah, alias Brave Bear; Pah-gee, alias Little Bear; Mon-na-zia, alias Yellow Bear; Makh-to-u-tah-Kah, alias Sitting Bear; Makh-to-hashe-nah, alias Bear Skin; Sna-ton-sa-pah, alias Black Hawk; Shunk-mon-e-too-ha-ka, alias Long Wolf; Me-wakohn, alias Sword; Ko-te-pah, alias Afraid; Ke-cha-kas-e-un-tah, alias The One That Runs Through; Ke-ya-lu-tah, alias Red Fly; En-ha-tan-to-ka, alias Rock Bear; Me-na-tone-ou-jah, alias Living Bear; Ock-le-he-lu-tan, alias Red Shirt.

Of the female Sioux, there were only four representatives, as follows:—Ona-sa-no-we, alias The White Cow Rattler, wife of Sword; Wa-gan-cha, alias Thunder Skin, wife of The One That Runs Through; E-da-zit-chu, alias, Sans Arc Woman (the Woman Without a Bow), wife of Yellow Bear; Ma-ko-cha-wy-un-tah-ker, alias the World Looker, wife of Black Hawk.

Red Cloud is now, and has been for more than twenty years, the Head Chief of the Sioux Nation. He (as are all the others) is of the Ogalalla tribe, and has a remarkable history. He is fifty-three years old, and has been engaged in eighty-seven battles, in which he has received a great many wounds, none of them, however, of a very serious nature. These battles have been with the Pawnees, Snakes, Black Feet, Utes, Crows, and Omahas. In a battle which occurred thirty-three years ago, when he was one of the youngest of the braves, he was engaged with a party of 125 warriors of his tribe, only 25 of whom escaped death. He was wounded twice, and so distinguished himself for bravery that he was made a chief, as a reward for his gallantry and prowess. From that time he rapidly rose in rank, until he obtained the eminent position which he holds to-day. He is looked upon by his people as one of the greatest warriors that ever wielded the death-dealing tomahawk, while in the councils his sagacity and eloquence have gained for him not only the admiration and respect, but the implicit obedience, of all his subjects.

Red Dog is the next chief in rank to Red Cloud, and one who presents a much more striking appearance at first sight. He, too, has distinguished himself in many battles, and wields a powerful influence among his tribe. Red Shirt is the head Chief of the White Sash band, consisting of 300 braves. He is twenty-seven years old, has been wounded twice in battle, and is said to be one of the most daring of his fellows. Long Wolf is also a chief of the same band, and carries three or four ugly-looking scars as tokens of his prowess. Black Hawk is also a prominent chief, whose record as a brave warrior is second to none of his companions, except the great Red Cloud. He has been wounded in battle three times. The above are the most prominent of the chiefs. All of them, however, have made their mark in the unwritten wars of the savages, and have, by deeds at which most white men would shrink from in terror, earned the honors which that nation has conferred upon them.

John Richard, whose name has been connected with most of the Indian outrages for the past few months, and who has been termed the "renegade half-breed," is with the party. He is well known in Omaha, having resided there for several months, something more than a year ago. He is twenty-seven years of age, and is only one-quarter Indian blood.

It is claimed that he is entirely guiltless of the charges which have been made against him, and it is through his influence that the Red Cloud and his followers were induced to enter upon the mission of peace to the National Capital. Richard is looked upon by the Indians as an extraordinary man, and his influence among them, for good or evil, is conceded to be second only to that of their Chief. He has been outlawed eight months, and now goes under protection of his tribe to the seat of government. What will be done in his case will be developed at the close of the coming conference. He is charged with the murder of a corporal about eight months ago. He is a man of considerable intelligence, speaking the Sioux language with great fluency, and has more than an ordinary common school education.

PRIM.

A Native Review of His Policy and Patriotism.

Madrid (May 10) Correspondence of the Courrier de Bayonne.

The Marquis de la Havana (Concha) is at the residence of Marsha Espartero, and will remain there some days. The Duke is said to have at last consented to accept the crown if such was the national will. One serious difficulty, however, exists, of which he is perfectly aware. He very justly remarks that, as he has no child to succeed him, all the embarrassment of the present situation would be reproduced at his death, and the country would be again drifting about at hazard. The stay of the Marquis with the Duke is believed to have no other object than to persuade the Marshal to consent to the request, under the sole condition that the Prince of the Asturlas—whose education he would superintend—should succeed him.

The directing junta of the radicals has just called together the deputies of that fraction with the view of changing the name of the present majority and conferring on it, on account of the numerous shades composing it, the title of progressist-democratic party. In public the importance attributed to this denomination is much laughed at. Does the committee think it can put an end to all differences of opinion among its friends? It will only lose its time in occupying itself with such futilities, when so many serious questions are on the order of the day. M. Madoz would not at any price have the historic name of the party modified, but MM. Sagasta and Martos opposed his opinion. At a meeting of the majority, held a few days ago, MM. Cantero and Cirilo Alvarez considered that to summon an assembly for such trivialities was ridiculous, and regretted that graver questions were not examined and an open rupture come to with the unionists. Marshal Prim declared that he would promptly solve the question of the monarch. However, no great faith is placed in the frankness of the President of the Council, who has simply desired to give a semblance of satisfaction to public opinion. His statements will have no effect. At this moment not enough deputies remain for the deliberations. At the opening of one of the late sittings not more than twelve were present: at the close fifty-four had appeared. What will be the state of affairs in a fortnight?

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Tilman Homicide.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Paxson.

This morning the Court resumed the trial of William Atkinson, colored, for the murder of John Tilman, colored. The testimony so far adduced by the Commonwealth goes to show that the prisoner was a lover of a young mulatto named Annie Miller, who had declined a proposition that he had made to support her in ease if she would consent to live with him as his wife. Her refusal angered him, and he threatened to murder her if ever he caught her in company with anybody else.

On the night of February 10 she attended a dance in Lombard street, above Tenth, in company with the deceased and several others. The prisoner was there a short while, treated Annie to apple dumplings and pigs' ears, for which he was in turn treated with cool contempt, and then he went away. Between 3 and 4 o'clock he and a man named Cook went to Annie's room in Gallelma street and knocked at the door. At that time Annie, another girl, the deceased, and a man named George Hazard were in the same room. The deceased was sleeping at a table with his head hanging down. Annie opened the door, and as they entered Cook struck a light showing the position of the parties; Annie got in front of Atkinson, who had a knife in his hand, and between him and Tilman, when the latter looked up and asked him who was there; Atkinson said he would show him, and then seized the pitcher and threw it past Annie, and against Tilman's temple, causing almost instant death; he left the room, and returned three times, and on the last occasion said of Tilman, "O, let the —— die;" he ran off to New York and joined the navy; but he was met there by Annie, and both were arrested and brought back together.

F. A. Bregy, Esq., representing the prisoner, put this girl, Annie Miller, who testified for the prosecution, through a most rigid cross-examination, and drew from her (the admission that she had been married a number of times and all her husbands were living, and that the prisoner had been living with her in this room for some time prior to this occurrence. At the close of the cross-examination, and as the witness was handed over to the Commonwealth for re-examination, she went into convulsions and was removed from the court-room in an unconscious condition.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, June 2, 1870.

The money market remains very easy, the banks being free lenders on good collaterals or commercial acceptances. A large business is doing daily in brokers' loans at 4 per cent., and occasionally at 3 per cent. on Governments. In discounts there is no change of moment. Prime paper is wanted at 5@6 per cent., and is very scarce.

The gold market is dull, notwithstanding the firmness in foreign exchanges, and continued export of specie. Yesterday the proposals for the sale of $1,000,000 Treasury gold brought out bids for nearly $4,000,000, at a range of 113¾@ 114·38. This is a slight decline. The sales opened at 114¼, and advanced to 114⅝, and closed at that figure. Cash gold is abundant, but there is very little borrowing demand.

Governments are quiet, but a fraction higher than last night at the close.

The business at the Stock Board this morning has been again large, and a further advance in prices has been obtained.

City sixes were quiet, with sales at 100, ex-int., for the new. Lehigh gold loan was off, selling at 93¾.

Reading Railroad active and steady; sales at 54@54 1-16; Pennsylvania were strong; sales at 57⅝@57¾; Lehigh Valley sold at 58; Minehill at 54⅝; Catawissa preferred at 38⅝, s. o.; Little Schuylkill at 43; and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 46⅝@46¾.

Canal shares were stronger generally; sales of Lehigh at 34½@34¾; Schuylkill preferred at 18⅛; and Morris preferred at 68.

The miscellaneous list was dull but steady. Sales of Shamokin Coal at 4½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Leh Gold L....	92⅝	25 sh Minehill R...	54⅛
$2000 Pa R gen mt..	97	10 sh Read R.c.trf.	54
$5000 N Penna 7s.is		300 do .....is.	54
Tuesday	90½	200 do .....2d.	54
$1000 Phila & E 7s..	92¾	200 do ...2d&i.	54
$1000 do.....	92¾	100 do ...85wn.	54
$1000 O C & A R bds 2dsrs....	83	500 do.....54 1-16	
$1000 W Jersey R 7s	97	6 sh Leh N St...	34¾
$200 City 6s, New. c&p....100		300 do.....s60.	34½
$500 Sc N 6s 82b5.	75	100 do.....c.	34⅝
126 sh Penna R..is.	57⅝	100 do	34⅜
32 do.....is.	57⅝	36 do .....is.	34¾
200 sh O C & A R.s5.	46¾	100 do.....b60.	34⅞
200 do....is.s5.	46⅞	100 do.....b30.	34¾
40 sh Sch Nav Pf..	19	100 do.....	34⅜
100 do. ....s60.	18¾	100 do ...s60wn.	34⅜
		19 sh Leh V R...is.	58

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅛@117⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅜@112⅝; do., 1864, 111⅛@111⅜; do., 1865, 111⅜@112; do. do., July, 114@114⅛; do. do., 1867, 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1868, 114⅛@114⅜; 10-40s, 108⅜@ 108⅝; 6s, 118@118⅛. Gold, 114⅛.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅛@117⅜; do., 1862, 112½@112⅝; do. 1864, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1865, new, 114@114⅛; do. 1867, do. 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1868, do., 114⅛@114⅜; 10-40s, 108⅜@108⅝; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 113@113½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 114⅛@114⅜; Silver, 108@109½. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $870@880; Central Pacific R. R., $930@940; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $780@790.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	114⅛	10·25 A. M.	114⅛
10·15 "	114⅛	11·30 "	114⅛
10·20 "	114⅛	12·14 P. M.	114⅛

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.
Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam...	44⅛
Con. Stock.....	101½	Western Union Tele	31⅜
do. scrip.....	96⅜	Toledo & Wabash R.	56⅜
N. Y. & Erie Rail..	23⅜	Mil. & St. Paul R.com	66
Ph. and Rea. R.....	101⅜	Mil. & St. Paul R.pref.	81⅜
Mich. South. & N.I.R.	98⅜	Adams Express ex-d	63½
Cle. and Pitt. R.....	109⅜	Wells, Fargo & Co...	15¾
Chi. and N. W. com..	82⅜	United States.....	45⅛
Chi. and N. W. pref..	90⅜	Gold.....	114⅛
Chi. and R. I. R.....	120⅜	Market strong.	
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	96⅜		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, June 2.—There is a firm feeling in the Flour market, but less activity, there being very little demand, except from the home consumers, who purchased 400 barrels in lots, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·25@6·25, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·50 @6·25; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·50@6·50; and fancy brands at $7@8·25, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·25. In Corn Meal no transactions.

The Wheat market is characterized by extreme quietude. Sales of Pennsylvania red at $1·30@1·33; Western do. at $1·28@1·30, and 400 bushels fancy Pennsylvania white at $1·60. 400 bushels Pennsylvania Rye sold at $1·10. Corn is quiet, and prices favor buyers. Sales of 2500 bushels yellow at $1·08 @1·09, and 500 bushels Western mixed at $1·05. Oats are inactive at 59@62c. for Western, and 62@ 65c. for Pennsylvania. In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $37 per ton.

Seeds—In Cloverseed and Timothy nothing doing. Flaxseed is scarce and in demand by the crushers at $2·40.

Whisky is dull. We quote Western iron-bound at $1·08.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE 2

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....65 | 11 A. M.....72 | 2 P. M.....72

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Str Tacony, Nichols, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Bark Jennie Armstrong, Brook, Trieste, B. Crawley & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 20 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
N. G. bark Isabella, Warren, 5 days from Baltimore, in ballast to Workman & Co.
Schr R. Vaux, Whittaker, from Richmond, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr J. J. Worthington, Terry, from Norfolk, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr Jas. A. Parson, Young, from New York.
Schr M. R. Carlisle, Northrup, from Providence.
Schr Redondo, Moore, from Providence.
Schr Mary Hudson, Vaughan, from Boston.
Schr J. M. Clayton, Thomas, 2 days from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Bark Jenny Berteaux, arrived yesterday, is consigned to B. Crawley & Co.—not as before.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Admiral Farragut's Health.

A Presidential Visit.

The New Hampshire Legislature.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Admiral Farragut's Health.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Secretary Robeson has been informed by Admiral Farragut that, from the condition of his health and the advice of his physicians, he will be unable to accept the invitation to deliver the diplomas to the graduating class at the Naval Academy.

An Inspecting Party Coming to Philadelphia.

Captain David Ammen, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, accompanied by Civil Engineer William P. Huger, go to Philadelphia to-day to inspect the working of the dredging machine and scows to be used under contract and offered by the American Dredging Company.

Naval Nomination.

The President to-day nominated, in pursuance of "private resolution No. 11" William Pollard for First-Assistant Engineer in the Navy, subject to examination.

A Presidential Journey.

The President and Mrs Grant leave Washington for Annapolis this evening.

Fishing Statistics.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Official returns received at the Bureau of Statistics show that during the month of April there was exported from the port of New York fish spawn to the value of $15,340. Of this amount $4818 was exported to England, $4600 to Scotland, $5682 to France, and $240 to Bremen. There was also exported to France during the same month silkworm eggs valued at $660.

The Funding Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee had a session last night on the Funding bill and discussed the question of the rate of interest, but did not reach any conclusion. The committee will meet every evening from this time until the bill is ready to be reported. They are anxious to have it ready to report before General Garfield's $95,000,000 bill comes up on next Tuesday, and the indications are that this will be done.

The Ocean Cable Swindle Killed.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee had an informal vote to-day on the question of granting subsidies to ocean cables, and decided against it. This includes Cyrus W. Field's project, as well as all others now before Congress.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Mr. Flanagan introduced a bill to encourage the construction of the International Pacific Railroad. Referred.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill requiring a United States Circuit Court to be held at Wytheville, Virginia, and fixing the terms of the District Court.

Mr. Harlan presented a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, suggesting amendments to a treaty with the Cherokee Indians. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Scott presented an amendment to the bill relating to bridges across the Ohio river.

Mr. Kellogg introduced a joint resolution relating to the claims of certain Northern creditors. Referred.

Mr. Harris offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the best means and cost of rebuilding the levees on the Mississippi river, which were destroyed during the war, and to report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

Mr. Hamlin introduced a bill prescribing the quality and price of illuminating gas in the city of Washington and for the inspection of gas meters.

The last three minutes of the morning hour were occupied by Mr. Sawyer in an appeal to the Senate to take up the bill for the sale of lands on the sea islands of Beaufort county, South Carolina. The bill was to secure their homes to five thousand people now subject to all manner of litigation in consequence of the inaction of Congress on the matter.

The morning hour expiring, the Chair announced the Franklin bill before the Senate as unfinished business.

A motion by Mr Pomeroy to place it at the foot of the calendar of special orders was rejected—yeas, 25; nays, 31.

House.

Mr. Schumaker presented petitions, signed by one hundred brewers of the State of New York, for the repeal of the law classifying brewers of malt liquors as dealers in spirituous liquors, and of two hundred tobacco manufacturers of Brooklyn for an uniform tax of sixteen cents per pound on all manufactured tobacco and snuff.

Mr. Ketcham, by unanimous consent, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the municipal authorities of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., three condemned iron cannon, two condemned brass cannon, and two hundred round shot, to be used in the erection of a soldiers' monument at that place. Passed.

Mr. Mercur, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill annexing certain counties to the jurisdiction of the Western Judicial district of Pennsylvania. Passed.

Mr. Logan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the settlement of the accounts of Joseph G. McNutt, late captain and assistant quartermaster. Passed.

Mr. Hooper, from the Committee of Ways and Means, asked leave to report a bill for the appointment of an Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Baltimore.

Mr. Farnsworth objected.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Roots, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas river at Little Rock, Arkansas.

By Mr. Clark (Texas), authorizing the donation of certain property of the United States at Galveston, Texas, to that city.

Mr. Paine, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution to pay to Caleb S. Hunt $2000, to J. H. Sypher $4000, to Louis S. Martin $4000, to George W. McCrane $3000, to Frank Morrey $2000, and to Michael Ryan $2500, for time spent and expenses incurred in the prosecution of their respective claims to seats in the House from the State of Louisiana.

The resolution was adopted—yeas, 77; nays, 67.

Mr. Paine also reported a bill regulating the compensation in cases of contested elections. It provides that in a contested election case no money shall be paid as mileage or compensation to either the sitting member or contestant until the case is determined, when the mileage and compensation shall be paid to the person only to whom the seat shall be finally awarded. The second section provides that the person against whom the adverse decision is made is to receive only the amount actually and necessarily expended in prosecuting or defending his right.

Mr. Burr moved to strike out the first section, on the ground that all persons actually holding seats are in all respects equal and entitled to the same rights. The deprivation of pay and mileage of members whose seats are contested was an improper discrimination, and might in many instances be a great hardship.

Mr. Willard argued that an unsuccessful contestant should receive no compensation, but take just the risk that he would take if he was a litigant in a court of justice.

Mr. Stevenson moved an amendment to allow the sitting member half the mileage and compensation during the pendency of the contest. In other words, he would put the sitting member on half pay, and if he was unsuccessful he would let the contestant receive the other half.

Mr. Kerr opposed the bill. He did not think it competent for Congress to pass a law to diminish the constitutional prerogatives of the House. The sole and undivided control of contested election cases belonged to the House and it could not be shared with the Senate.

Mr. Pawes stated that the amount paid in twelve years, up to the beginning of this Congress, to men whom the House had decided to have no just claim, was $173,595 and to that sum the present Congress had added $50,000. He submitted that that was an evil. During the twelve years, up to the beginning of this Congress there had been sixty-five contested elections in the House, and only sixty-three in all the years that went before. In this Congress there had been thirty more, making ninety-five contests in fourteen years, and sixty-three only in the fifty preceding years. This very day $3500 had been voted to men who had been decided to have no right to a dollar because they had no right to seats.

While Mr. Dawes was speaking the morning hour expired, and the House at 12·30 resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce internal taxes, the question being on the sections relating to the income tax.

Mr. McCrary opposed the abolition of the income tax, because that tax was the only made by which a large portion of the wealth of the country was made to contribute to the national revenue.

Mr. O'Neill declared himself for the absolute repeal of the income tax. He was not for any modification of it either as to rate or amount of exemption, but he was for its total abolition. The Government had exhibited to the world its perfect ability to pay the national debt, and hence it was time to remove odious and

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE PAPACY AND THE COUNCIL.

From the N. Y. World.

The month upon which we have just entered will pretty surely close in Rome upon a solemn proclamation of the dogma of Papal infallibility. The festival of the Prince of the Apostles falls upon the 29th of June. It is always celebrated in the Eternal City with an extraordinary pomp and splendor, and it cannot be esteemed otherwise than natural that those who long for the promulgation of a doctrine the effect of which will be to invest the successor of St. Peter with new and practically unlimited claims upon the reverence and the obedience of the faithful should desire also to see those claims promulgated to an expectant Church upon St. Peter's Day.

It is true that the fathers of the Œcumenical Council have but just begun seriously to discuss the opportuneness as well as the soundness of this most grave and weighty promulgation. While nothing can be more absurd than the majority of the telegrams which are daily given to the public as records of the debates passing in the Council Hall of the Vatican, no secret is made or attempted to be made in official quarters at Rome of the general subject-matters brought up in those debates. The questions to be successively introduced into the council were settled upon long ago, as well as the order in which they should be presented to the fathers. And it is perfectly well known that the question of Papal infallibility, while it has occupied the thoughts of all who are interested in the great ecclesiastical parliament of Catholic Christendom now sitting from the very outset of the proceedings of that parliament, has only now come up formally for deliberate consideration and decisive action in the august body. But if any one imagine that a space of three or four weeks is too short a time in which to exhaust the arguments possible to be presented for and against the assertion of a dogma as startling in its form as in its probable consequences, he should be reminded that the Œcumenical Council of 1869, though it consist indeed of fathers assembled to the number of many hundreds from all parts of the inhabited earth, was yet organized ere it came into being, under the careful and unfettered supervision of the Court of Rome. By the Court of Rome the definition of the doctrine of Papal infallibility has long been regarded as a necessary outcome of the assembling of this great council. In the month of January of the current year, while as yet no suggestion of the definition had been officially laid before or dwelt upon by the council itself, his Holiness the Pope hesitated not to treat the subject as already concluded. In that month Pius IX approved and enriched with indulgences a prayer for the Greek schismatics, in the course of which he caused the following words to be used:—"O Mary, immaculate Virgin, we beseech thee to be pleased to entreat the Divine Spirit in favor of our erring brethren, that enlightened by His quickening grace they may return to the Catholic Church under the infallible authority of its chief pastor, the Roman Pontiff." Remembering this, and bearing in mind also that according to the belief of devout Catholics all the opinions and decisions of such a body as an œcumenical council must be held to be eventually the expression of the supreme will of the Divine Spirit of Truth, it need excite no surprise that the most solemn and important publications of doctrine should be expected to be made after no matter how brief a season of incubation.

A matter of much more moment to the world at large it is to consider how far the definition of Papal infallibility, if made indeed on the next St. Peter's Day in Rome, is likely to command assent throughout the Catholic Church. It has been somewhat hastily assumed that it can make no great practical difference in the ruling conditions of the Catholic Church whether this definition be or be not adopted. An infallible Church the Church of Rome already claims to be, and the bishops of that Church have long attributed so much doctrinal authority to their head in the Vatican that Protestants and non-Catholics may be excused, perhaps, for underestimating the effect, whether for good or for evil, of the new step now proposed to be taken.

But it is as proceeding from the head of the Church that Catholic bishops have heretofore accepted and reverenced those utterances of the elected sovereign of Rome, which, under the new definition, they will be called upon to bow down before, as emanating from the personal successor of St. Peter and the personal incarnation of Him by whom St. Peter was commissioned. However subtly and ingeniously the new definition may be construed by theologians into an apparent harmony with the existing institutions of the Catholic Church as well as with the actual tendencies of the most enlightened portions of the world of believers, it is certain that the effect of this definition will be to intensify the strictly personal influence of the Roman Pontiff, and to create towards him more and more of the sort of personal idolatry paid by the Russian peasants to their Czar. This, it seems to be clear, cannot be done without setting in motion quite other currents in quite another direction within the bosom of the Church itself.

The Catholic Church of the present century is a Church catholic by nature as well as name. Its general administration may be vested in the official court which surrounds at Rome the chosen head of its hierarchy. But in each one of the many countries of Europe and America in which the Church has either preserved its ancient prestige or secured for itself within recent times a new tenure of life and of activity, it exists under conditions peculiar to that country, and those who are charged with its conservation and extension find themselves forced to take constant and careful account of these varying conditions. It is already found to be sufficiently troublesome to harmonize these necessities of local management and policy with the interferences and the requirements of a body remote as the Roman Court, by its situation as well as from its constitution, of course must be from the means of forming a really salutary working judgment on the circumstances of each case. The trouble would be indefinitely increased by such a reinforcement of the authority of the Roman Court as the doctrine of Papal infallibility must bring with it.

Hence it is that so serious an opposition to the proclamation of this doctrine has been made by the episcopacy of those very countries in which the Catholic Church exists under the most favorable conditions. The leaders of Catholic opinion in France and in Austria—the men who best understand the conditions under which it has been possible for the Church to recover in France the prestige and the power which she had lost, mainly through her own faults and corruptions, in the great revolution of 1789, and to preserve in Austria her importance and her property despite the rapid rise and the overwhelming progress in that empire of the principles which have led to the confiscation of Church estates and the prostration of ecclesiastical influence in countries like Spain and Portugal and Italy—these leaders of Catholic opinion believe that nothing but evil to their Church is to be expected from a definition which will weaken the autonomy of the various branches of the great body. These men know and appreciate far better than any clique, whether of courtiers or of recluses, in Rome possibly can, the work which the Church has to do in the midst of a world which they have intelligence enough to see to be progressive as well as revolutionary. Where the Church of Rome is propagandist and aggressive, as, for example, in Great Britain, the centralizing doctrine of Papal infallibility naturally enough finds supporters and partisans. Where it is a well-constituted, conservative, and really national institution, the opposite doctrine is maintained and clung to.

When the centralizers and the propagandists shall have carried the day at Rome, as all the signs now seem to show that they will carry it, it need surprise no patient observer of the struggle to see their victory followed by such action on the part of the most important governments still nominally Catholic as shall sever the Church in those governments from all connection with the State as completely as in the non-Catholic countries of England and the United States. How far such a result is likely to inure to the permanent fortification of that very power of the Roman Court which is now working to bring it about may possibly be inferred from the curious and significant fact that while the Catholic nations of Continental Europe, whose chief bishops are most resolutely opposed to the policy of the definition of Papal infallibility, subscribed of Peter's Pence in the year 1869 no less than £320,000 out of a total from the whole world of £440,000, the English-speaking and Spanish-speaking countries, whose bishops are prominent on the other side, subscribed no more than £120,000.

POETRY AND DRUNKENNESS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Justin McCarthy, in a late excellent article upon the points of difference between Englishmen and Americans, asserts that, so far as his observation goes, Americans are the soberest race under the sun. "No Englishman," he says, "not a professed teetotaller, dreams of dining without a glass of wine or ale. In America the ice-water for dinner is the rule, the wine or beer the rare exception." Mr. McCarthy notes, however, the existence everywhere of bar-rooms for the use of a respectable class here, and their constant use, while "no Englishman whatever above the level of a coal-heaver or a costermonger walks into a bar-room at midday and swallows ardent spirits. The barr-ooms of the Fifth Avenue Hotel or the St. Nicholas would be useless institutions in hotels of that class in London." He is keen-sighted enough, too, to detect the cause of this seeming contradiction in our habits. "When an American drinks he drinks to satisfy a certain craving; to supply a certain supposed necessity; not for the joy of drinking or the sweetness of prolonged sensation."

In this symptom of the lack of sensuousness among us Mr. McCarthy finds matter for regret, which, we confess, our prejudices will not allow us to share. Sixty years ago wine or brandy were as common adjuncts to every meal here as in England; liquor was brought into every rite of hospitality. We drank over the new-born baby, and over the corpse in its coffin. No bargain, no social call even between women, was complete without the offered glass of wine; even ministers of the Gospel kept the usual liqueur stand upon their sideboards. It is not fifty years since the motion to refuse the sum customarily appropriated by a Presbyterian Synod for the use of liquor at their annual assembly was bitterly opposed as Pharisaic and fanatical. That so great a change has taken place in this regard among the educated classes, and that drinking is almost altogether confined to those who drink to satisfy a certain physical craving, we are glad to acknowledge, even if we have to plead guilty that it is owing to a lack of desirable sensuousness among us. We venture to differ with Mr. McCarthy when he ascribes this deficiency in our character to the Puritan element. "The man of the Northern and Northwestern States," he says, "has, to my thinking, less of the sensuous about him than any other man of any other nation. In his eating and drinking, his art, his literature, the joy of the senses has little part. The deep, absorbing joy in a beautiful sight because it is beautiful rarely makes manifest its presence here." Now the Puritan element has in truth very little to do to-day with the men of the North and Northwest—certainly nothing so far as its old acrid ascetic influence is concerned. A certain thrift and driving energy it has undoubtedly inoculated the New England settlers with, wherever they may be; but if Mr. McCarthy had remained longer among us he would have perceived that an utterly revolutionary reaction against its iron rule has long ago taken place among them in both literature and religion. The men most likely to find beauty its own excuse for being, or to be capable of "deep, absorbing joy in a useless beautiful object," are the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers. It is among the hard-headed and hard-handed Western settlers, not emigrants from New England, that all high thoughts of heaven and earth are brought down, squared, and measured by the inexorable rule of common sense. Those unfortunate pilgrims in the Mayflower have been saddled with all our national vices and virtues; from this crime, our lack of sensuousness, at least, they can now go scot-free.

Mr. McCarthy himself gives the real cause of it when he hints at the utter absence of caste and traditional usage among us. "Everything is on trial here: everything is possible." Hence follows the perpetual friction, striving, clambering over each other's shoulders: party conflict, individual conflict. The American is never, like the Englishman, born into a social niche; he has not only his bread and butter to make, but his position; not only to conquer the certain place, but to convince everybody that he holds it. Nothing goes without saying here, as in communities long graded into ranks. A man's wealth, piety, good breeding, must be, so to speak, thrust down his neighbor's throat before he is accredited with it. At least that is our ordinary belief and course of conduct. What time have we to "loaf and invite our souls?" Mr. McCarthy must see the unreasonableness of his demands. "The Viennese, with his yard of thin, bright beer," has nothing better to do than to enjoy it. Robby Burns, sure of dying a plowman or a gauger, had leisure to apostrophize a daisy or a mouse; but if he had lived in Iowa he would have had not only his wheat crop to think of, but his place to choose and struggle for, from President to prothonotary. After a while we will be older and wiser, and perhaps will take time to amuse ourselves and be glad simply because the sun shines and the sky is blue. But with the growth of a needful sensuousness we do not believe there will be an increase of sensuality. And we will be not the worse poets because we have learned to be sober ones.

THE NEW ELECTION LAW OF CONGRESS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The President on Tuesday approved the bill recently passed by Congress entitled "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes." It fulminates the fifteenth amendment in some of its sections, and in others it lays down certain rules, the general aim of which is to secure the purity of the ballot-box in elections of Representatives, to provide that the fabric of national government shall not be undermined by fraudulent practies at the polls. Certainly this is a good and honest aim. Laws to prevent dishonesty or to punish it are harmless and ineffective pieces of paper if the dishonesty described in them has no existence; but if that dishonesty is found to be a serious and growing evil such laws must be satisfactory to all lovers of fair play, to the millions who are honest, and can be oppressive only to the rogues.

But it is argued against the present law that it is an encroachment upon the rights of the people, because to legislate to this effect transcends the power of Congress. This saying that Congress is constantly exercising doubtful power is the poll parrot utterance of a sore-headed opposition that wastes itself in drivel. One of the constitution doctors of that opposition prates thus of the law:—"The bill which has passed both houses of Congress by a strictly party vote purports to have been passed under the fifteenth amendment of the Constitution. There is, of course, no authority that can be pretended for it, since the Constitution, in its original purity, and down to the time of the alleged adoption of the fifteenth amendment, took no notice of the qualifications of electors even for any Federal office, excepting to provide that in choosing Representatives in Congress the same persons should have the right to vote who have it under the laws of the respective States in choosing the members of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." Now this is the ignorance of a man who expounds a constitution he never read. There is no point clearer, and there are few points so clear in our constitutional law, as that Congress has supreme and unqualified power, whenever it may choose to assert it, over the whole subject of the election of Representatives in Congress. That power it asserts in this bill, and it distinctly, specifically, and expressly declares that it asserts no more. It is even a gratuitous assumption to treat this bill as "purporting to have been passed under the fifteenth amendment," since it does not necessarily rest upon that part of the Constitution. In the first article of the Constitution, section four, are the following words:—"The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations except as to the place of choosing Senators." If this is not an authority how can authority be given? Here is only one limitation upon the power of Congress to sweep away every line of State law on the subject of the election of members and to put in place of that law the will of the nation as expressed through Congress. Any arrangements as to the election of Congressmen hitherto made in the States Congress may modify, or it may completely substitute others: only it shall not legislate as to the place of choosing Senators. All, therefore, that is in this so-called fifteenth amendment bill is as clearly within the authority of the national legislature, under the "Constitution as it was," as is the power to pass a naturalization law.

Not only, therefore, are the objectors to the bill—the rogues who feel the halter draw—ignorantly wrong in their constitutional point, but they are pitifully maladroit in the squirm they make to the effect that if Congress thus asserts power over the election of members the State may put all other elections on some other day. This poor dodge might avail if Congress did not see fit thereupon to declare that members should be chosen upon the day of the general State election; but it is a clear acknowledgment of what the repeaters fear. Congress puts the election in the hands of United States marshals, and empowers these officers to call upon the mass of the people, or the militia, or the land and naval forces of the United States, to guarantee a fair vote. If the election is overlooked by soldiers, officered by resolute men, who have and can have no stake in the civil contest, a gang of repeaters will not walk up to a poll in this city and deposit votes by the handful in defiance of the authorities, or with the assent of the authorities. We will fairly get at the real political complexion of places like this city—and upon the election of Congressmen we shall at least have a point of comparison to judge of other elections—even if enforced honesty on one ticket shall not secure a like benefit on all the rest.

THE TARIFF QUESTION NOT A PARTY ISSUE.

From the N. Y. Times.

The debates and divisions in the House of Representatives upon the Tariff bill should dissipate all fears as to the introduction of party lines and party discipline on the general question which underlies the imposition of customs duties. The Democratic party, judged by the votes of its representatives, cannot identify itself with free trade; and certainly there is scant support for those who profess to find in the ranks of Republican fiscal reformers a host of converts to free trade as a principle. An analysis furnished from Washington shows that of the fifty-five Democratic members, thirteen have committed themselves to the legitimacy of protection as a revenue principle, while several others affirmed the expediency of protection in exceptional cases. Thus, Pennsylvania Democrats vie with Pennsylvania Republicans in supporting high duties on iron; and the Kentucky Democrats act almost as a unit in favor of protection to hemp. Local interests override Democratic free-trade proclivities, and practically commit these two great States to the protective principle. On the other hand, there are perhaps not more than a couple of Republican members who have avowed themselves free traders on principle; the reformers within the party who have fought steadily, and withal successfully, against the pretensions of the monopolists, having in no respect identified themselves with free trade as a theory. They have assailed high duties and have resisted attempts to make them higher, but without surrendering the principle which justifies the protection of industry as an incident of taxation.

These facts are conclusive as to the fate that will attend any effort to identify the tariff question very conspicuously with the Republican platform. With the votes of so many of its members in support of protective duties, the Democratic party cannot honestly boast of devotion to free trade. And with so large and so active an element in favor of reduced duties and a systematic revision of the tariff, the Republican party cannot affirm its adherence to the ultra-protective principle as championed by Mr. Kelley. For though all, or nearly all, are in a certain sense protectionists, there is an essential difference between the protection conceded by the tariff reformers and the protection behind which the monopolists desire to conceal their purposes. In one case it is the result aimed at without reference to the interests of the revenue, or the effect upon consumers and the country—the effect being a series of monopolies which confer on the Treasury no advantage at all commensurate with the injury inflicted upon the great body of the people. In the other case, the protection upheld is the equitable application of a principle which exacts no more than a due regard for native industry, in the apportionment of burdens which fiscal exigencies render inevitable. On the latter basis, the simplification and reduction of the tariff becomes possible, without disregarding the embarrassments from which our industries suffer under the requirements of a heavy debt. The difference between the monopolists and the tariff reformers is, then, after all, fundamental. And it furnishes a guarantee against all attempts to fasten upon the Republican party an issue which, in the present circumstances of the country, no party can afford to make. There must be the largest liberty of opinion on the tariff question, and this liberty will make possible a continuance of Republican unity.

This mixing of parties and sections in reference to a question so closely connected with the nation's material prosperity is not a circumstance to be regretted. Nothing could be more unfortunate than a partisan contest, sharp and well-defined, in which a free-trade tariff or a protective tariff should be the point to be decided. The vicissitudes of industry and trade, which are inseparable from changes in the scale of duties, or in the policy of the Treasury, are sufficiently great already. They would be ruinous if the fortunes of parties involved reasonable protection to heavily taxed labor and capital, or unprotected competition with the cheaper labor and more abundant capital of other countries. Moreover, the absence of irritating partisan distinctions in the consideration of the tariff affords ground for the expectation that the good sense, the intelligence, and the moderation of both parties will ultimately unite in the revision of the present tariff, and in the construction of a tariff which shall at once enrich the revenue and protect struggling industries.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 4 60t Treasurer.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held in Room No. 24, PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE on THURSDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the consideration of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to authorize the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company to increase its Capital Stock," approved the 28th day of March, 1870.
By order of the Board of Managers.
5 2 6 9 A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the PROTECTION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the MOYAMENSING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of June, 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

NOTICE.
OFFICE OF CHES AND OHIO CANAL, }
ANNAPOLIS, May 3, 1870. }
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in ANNAPOLIS on MONDAY, June 6, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.
BENJAMIN FAWCETT,
5 5 16 6 Secretary to Stockholders.

OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 417 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1870.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special General Meeting of the Stockholders and Loanholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 20th day of June, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering a proposition to lease the works, franchises, and property of the Schuylkill Navigation Company to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.
By order of the Managers.
5 26 thstu td F. FRALEY, President.

NO CURE, NO PAY.—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR—For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood, and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and positive cure, or price refunded. Sold by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., TENTH and MARKET, and A. M. WILSON, NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 4 2stuth3m

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

A TOILET NECESSITY.—AFTER nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should never be confounded with it: the perfume of the Cologne disappearing in a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days. 3 1

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
31 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 23 BROADWAY,
New York.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 3 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 15 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Cottonade, Ticking, etc. No. 23 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 1 wfmd

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,
At 85 and Accrued Interest
Clear of all Taxes.
INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.
Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.
Pamphlets supplied and full information given by
Sterling & Wildman,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
4 12 tf PHILADELPHIA.
Government Bonds and other Securities taken in xchange for the above at best market rates.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA IRON
AND
RAILROAD COMPANY.
These Bonds run THIRTY YEARS, and pay SEVEN PER CENT. interest in gold, clear of all taxes, payable at the First National Bank in Philadelphia.
The amount of Bonds issued is $625,000, and are secured by a First Mortgage on real estate, railroad, and franchises of the Company the former of which cost two hundred thousand dollars, which has been paid for from Stock subscriptions, and after the railroad is finished, so that the products of the mines can be brought to market, it is estimated to be worth $1,000,000.
The Railroad connects with the Cumberland Valley Railroad about four miles below Chambersburg, and runs through a section of the most fertile part of the Cumberland Valley.
We sell them at 92 and accrued interest from March 1. For further particulars apply to
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO 2 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Wilmington and Reading
RAILROAD
Seven Per Cent. Bonds.
FREE OF TAXES.
We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company
AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of
$1000s, $500s, and $100s.
The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.
The receipts of the Company on the one-half of the Road now being operated from Coatesville to Wilmington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coal Trade of the Road must come.
Only SIX MILES are now required to complete the Road to Birdsboro, which will be finished by the middle of the month.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,
BANKERS
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.
Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
No. 114 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA. [4 1 3m

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.
Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.
Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by private wire, from our friends, Edmund D Randolph & Co.

FINANCIAL.

LEHIGH CONVERTIBLE
Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan,
Free from all Taxes.
We offer for sale $1,750,000 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free from all taxes, interest due March and September, at
NINETY (90)
And interest in currency added to date of purchase.
These bonds are of a mortgage loan of $3,000,000, dated October 6, 1869. They have twenty-five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1879. Principal and interest payable in gold.
They are secured by a first mortgage on 5000 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 200,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city.
A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust.
For full particulars, copies of the mortgage, etc., apply to
C. & H. BORIE,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO. 5 11 1m

CITY WARRANTS
OF LARGE AMOUNTS
Taken Very Cheap.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
4 13

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. 365

SILVER
FOR SALE.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 South THIRD Street.
4 26 PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.
Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 2

FOR SALE
Williamsport City 6 Per Cent Bonds,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
ALSO,
Philadelphia and Darby Railroad 7 Per Cent Bonds,
Coupons payable by the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Company.
These Bonds will be sold at a price which will make them a very desirable investment.
P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
264 PHILADELPHIA

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.
Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co. PHILA. & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany, and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

PIANOS.
ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
5 21 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The first meeting of the microscopical section of the Franklin Institute was held last evening.

—Bishop Stevens will lay the corner stone of St. George's Church, Sixty-first street and Hazel avenue, next Saturday.

—Robert Lowery, employed at Mr. Brastar's bakery, No. 1125 Spring Garden street, yesterday had his hand caught in the machinery and badly crushed.

—Next Sunday morning the memorial to the late Rev. F. J. Barbelin, S. J., erected at St. Joseph's Church, Willing's alley, will be unveiled, and an address delivered by J. Duross O'Brien, Esq.

—A meeting of journeymen oak coopers was held last evening at the hall, Eighth and Locust streets, when reports were received from the different coopering establishments, showing a prosperous state of business.

—A Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge, A. Y. M., of Pennsylvania was held last evening at the Masonic Hall. There was a large attendance, and the reports of the various committees showed that the Order was in a very prosperous condition.

—Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the members of the bar was held with reference to the death of Clifford S. White. Judge Ludlow presided. Addresses were made by Messrs. Brooke, Chipman, Heverin, and others, and appropriate resolutions adopted.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 114½.

—Sugar and cotton crops in Brazil promise well.

—General Starr, the Fenian leader, has been arrested at Buffalo.

—Red Cloud and his party of Indians arrived at Washington yesterday.

—Hon. William D. Kelley made a vigorous assault upon the Income Tax law yesterday, in the House.

—The Boston excursion party arrived in San Francisco last night, and had an enthusiastic reception.

—Joseph H. Bradley has been ordered to find security in $5000 for his peaceable behavior to Judge Fisher, whom he recently assaulted in Washington.

—In accordance with arrangements recently perfected, the debt statement issued yesterday was telegraphed to London, and will be repeated to Paris, Amsterdam, and Frankfort.

—The United States Senate yesterday, after the close of our report, continued in executive session until the adjournment.

In the House, the discussion of the Tax bill was continued. The income tax section gave rise to considerable debate. A motion to reduce from 5 to 3 per cent., made by Mr. McCarty, was lost—yeas 72, nays 74. Pending motions to increase the exemption to $2500, to $2000, and to strike out the paragraph, the House adjourned.

Foreign Affairs.

—Disraeli has recovered from his recent indisposition.

—Another Mazzini movement of considerable extent is believed to be on foot in Italy.

—The last surviving member of the band of brigands who perpetrated the Marathon outrage has been captured.

—The rumor of M. Berthemy's removal, and of the appointment of Provost Paradol as Ambassador of France to the United States, is revived in Paris.

—It is not likely that we shall have the pleasure of hearing Nilsson, Napoleon having authorized her engagement for the Grand Opera in Paris for ten years, with a pension to follow.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The New Structure—A Plan Agreed Upon by the Committee of Councils.

At a meeting of the Committee of Councils on House of Correction held yesterday, the following plan of structure was agreed upon, and will be reported to Councils to-day:—

The main building will have a brown-stone front, four stories in height. In the centre of the building will be a chapel, the roof rising far above that of the main structure. Upon each side of this connecting building are three wings, each about 200 feet long, standing parallel with each other, while at the rear end there projects on either side another wing, at an angle of 30 degrees with the main structure, the whole covering an area of over 500 square feet.

This projected House of Correction will accommodate comfortably 2000 persons. The general classification of the accommodations will be as follows:—

White male vagrants (extended period)	560	
White male vagrants (short period)	144	
White male paupers	144	848
White female vagrants (extended period)	192	
White female vagrants (short period)	96	
White female paupers	96	384
Colored male vagrants (extended period)	288	
Colored male vagrants (short period)	144	
Colored male paupers	144	576
Colored female vagrants (extended period)		
Colored female vagrants (short period)		192
Colored female paupers		
Total		2000

The cellar will be used for clothes rooms, and each section will have a separate storeroom for groceries, etc. There will be a kitchen for the males and one for the females. The inmates of each section will have easy access to the chapel. Should fire occur in any wing, or a contagious disease spread through it, effectual methods will be used to prevent their spread to the adjacent wings.

The front section of the connecting or main building will be devoted to the officers' quarters, so that business can be transacted with the management without intruding upon the privacy of the general building. All the cell wings containing prisoners for short periods (one to three months) will have at each end workshops suitable for such employment as their limited time may will most productive.

The style of architecture will be Italian and the building fireproof.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The proposals for constructing the Minnesota division of the Northern Pacific Railroad, 223 miles long, were opened to-day. The number was extraordinarily large, and the competition between the bidders very sharp. It will take some time to classify the proposals. As soon as this is done they will be considered, and the acceptances made and declared. The most experienced railroad builders and contractors in the United States and in Canada were represented. The proposals for iron locomotives, cars, switches, etc. etc., embraced houses of the best reputation in the United States. The great work is to be put through with vigor, and the road, in its construction and equipment, will in every respect be first-class.

THE ASSEMBLY.

Yesterday Afternoon's Session.

The Assembly met yesterday afternoon at the usual hour, E. M. Gregory presenting the report of the Standing Committee on Freedmen. Attention is called to the increasing ratio of black to white missionaries. The committee believe it desirable that this increase should continue, and hence there is necessity for a special effort to train preachers and teachers for the freedmen.

The work of the board has largely increased during the past year:—Total funds received, $52,997·22; total expended, $49,029·10. Balance in treasury May 1, 1870, $3878·12. The report was accepted.

The finance report was considered and an amendment made creating a committee of twenty-one to report at the next Assembly.

That portion of the report which relates to the five million fund was discussed at length. This fund is to be devoted to theological seminaries and colleges, including buildings and endowments for the same; literary institutions for the raising of a native Gospel ministry in heathen lands; church buildings and manses originating subsequently to the Union, and otherwise entitled to public aid; hospitals and orphan asylums in connection with the Church; institutions for the education and evangelization of the freedmen; special contributions for the increase of the Permanent Fund for the support of disabled ministers and their families. The report was adopted.

Pending the discussion of some secondary resolutions, the Assembly adjourned to meet this morning at 9½ o'clock.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on Monday next, the Richings troupe will commence a season of five nights, and one matinee, with Adam's opera of *The Postilion of Lonjumeau*.

On Tuesday *The Huguenots* will be performed for the benefit of Mr. S. Behrens, the musical director. The sale of seats commences to-day at Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Joseph Jefferson will personate "Rip Van Winkle" this evening.

AT THE ARCH Mr. Brougham will appear this evening as "Foxglove" in the comedy of *Flies in the Web*.

AT THE CHESNUT a variety programme is announced this evening.

AN INTERESTING exhibition of anatomical curiosities are now on exhibition at No. 1205 Chesnut street.

Incidentals.

—A Texas Historical Society was organized by some of those present at the recent State Fair in Houston.

—Some leading citizens of New Hampshire are organizing a society for the relief and aid of those liberated from penal institutions in that State.

—A gentleman in Ohio, who twenty-five years ago settled with his creditors for ten per cent., has just paid them all in full, with interest.

—Virginia fears it will not be able to pay the interest on its public debt before the 1st of January, 1871, and will not be surprised if it can not before July 1, 1871.

—Wisconsin papers claim that Oconomowoc, about thirty miles from Milwaukee, is the most beautiful town in the West, and call it the fisherman's paradise. It is situated between two lakes, one emptying into the other over a fall of nine or ten feet, and within a circuit of a dozen miles are about twenty lakes, from one mile to three miles in length.

—The first mosquito story of the season comes from Maine. The Ellsworth *American* tells it, and it is to the effect that the mosquitoes are so numerous in Orland that three boys "concluded to see how many they could gather. They scraped them up and put them into a large-sized factory pail until it was crowded and heaped full, and they judged they scraped off of the water and put on the ground and crushed more than two pailfulls more."

ALARMING INTELLIGENCE FOR TALL MEN.—An amiable tribe in Hindostan, called Booteahs, among whom music is warmly encouraged, are ingenious enough to make trumpets out of human thigh bones. The invention is, says the *Orchestra*, creditable in a constructive point of view, but inconvenient to tall people; for as the Booteahs require long bones for their purpose, and the supply is inadequate, they are apt to keep an eye upon any goodly-sized neighbor, and impatiently wait until he shall have no further use for his own particular trumpet-material. An Indian newspaper, in reporting the sudden death of the jailer of Darjeeling, says a suspicion arose of his having come by his death by foul means, on the ground that, as he was a very tall man, the Booteahs had probably had poison administered to him. In the present case, however, a *post-mortem* examination showed that the jailer died of unsuspected abscess of the liver.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·30	MOON SETS	10·20
SUN SETS	7·25	HIGH WATER	3·52

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DUBOROW, T. L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Parana	London	New York	May 14
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York v B.	May 17
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	May 18
Hanover	Bremen	New York	May 19
England	Liverpool	New York	May 21
Cambria	Glasgow	New York	May 21
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York v. H.	May 21
Weser	Southampton	New York	May 24
Abyssina	Liverpool	New York	May 24
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York v. B.	May 24

FOR EUROPE.

Hermann	New York	Bremen	June 2
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	June 2
Nemesis	New York	Liverpool	June 2
India	New York	Glasgow	June 4
Union	New York	Bremen	June 4
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	June 4
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	June 8
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	June 8
Hanover	New York	Bremen	June 9
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	June 11
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	June 11
Parana	New York	London	June 11
Etna	New York	Liverpool	June 14

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Morro Castle	New York	Havana	June 2
City of Merida	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	June 2
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	June 2
Prometheus	Philadelphia	Charleston	June 3
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	June 4
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	June 4
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	June 4
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	June 16

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Empire, Hunter, Richmond via Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr S. J. Bright, Emery, Boston, J. Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr J. S. Weldon, Crowell, Providence, do.
Schr E. F. Meaney, Lewis, New Market.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. bark Jenny Berteaux, Davis, from Baltimore May 24, in ballast to Workman & Co.
Brig Eugenia, Larrabee, 25 days from Turk's Island via Holmes' Hole, with salt to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Aurora, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr L. A. Robinson, Robinson, from New Bedford.
Schr Reading RR. No. 49, Little, from Basford.
Schr Reading RR. No. 35, Mershon, from Hartford.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchings, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Lookout, Shearer, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, June 2.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Edward Lippincott, with lumber, for Jersey City.
Little John, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Edwin, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
Dhawalgbiri, with lumber to McIlvain & Bush.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 1.—Four barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

A. O. Buck, with grain, for New Brunswick.
A. L. Griffin, with iron and soda ash, for Manayunk.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 1.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Mary Kear, Harvey Wright, Clinton, John Van Buren, Yuba, A. G. Goodrich, R. H. Rockwood, G. C. Satterlee, Mary Dunn, and F. McWilliams, all with coal for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, June 2.—Barge W. H. Talmage, with coal for Baltimore, left last evening. C. Downer, with coal for Baltimore, will leave this P. M. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship John Snyder, Lothrop, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 19th ult.

Ships Enoch Talbot, Talbot, and Martha, Mugford, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 13th ult.

Ships George Annie, Dyer, and Tranquebar, Harward, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 17th ultimo.

Steamship Jas. S. Green, Pace, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 30th ult.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 31st ultimo.

Steamer Claymont, Robinson, hence, at Norfolk 30th ult.

Bark Johann Benjamin, Gerdian, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 20th ult.

Bark Brodrene, Iversen, hence, at Genoa 14th ult.

Bark Texas, Meentzen, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bremerhaven 15th ult.

Bark Vasa, Ericksen, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 19th ult.

Bark Abbie N. Franklin, Holbrook, at Leghorn 14th April from Marsala.

Bark John Williamson, Robertson, hence, at Gibraltar 11th ult. and cleared 12th for Trieste.

Bark Minerva, Leonhardt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Brouwershaven 18th ult.

Bark Griffin, Armstrong, hence via Gibraltar for Trieste, was spoken 9th ult., no lat., etc.

Bark E. Reck, Denker, hence for Bremen, was off Isle of Wight 18th ult.

Bark Frank Lovett, Smith, hence for London, sailed from Falmouth 17th ult.

Brig S. & W. Welsh, Watson, cleared at New York 31st ult. for Trieste.

Schr Wm. B. McShain, Fenton, from Hartford for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 31st ult.

Schrs E. Truman, Gibbs, and Palladium, hence for New Bedford, at New York 31st ult.

Schrs M. H. Read, Benson, and C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, for Philadelphia sailed from New Bedford 30th ult.

Schr F. G. Warner, Nickerson, hence, at Providence 30th ult.

Schr Quickstep, hence for Lynn, sailed from Stonington 29th ult.

Schr D. C. Gayther, Robinson, hence, at Norfolk 30th ult.

Schrs American Eagle, Shaw, hence, for Salem; A. T. Cohn, Springer, hence, for Hingham; and William Walton, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 30th ultimo.

Schr Ella, Montgomery, cleared at Bangor 28th ult. for Philadelphia.

Schrs A. D. Huddell, Long, and M. & E. Henderson, Price, from Boston for Richmond, to load ice for Baltimore, at Bath 28th ult.

Schr General Grant, Frame, hence, at Newport A. M. 30th ult.

Schrs Argo, Taylor, and George S. Reppller, Blizzard, hence, at Richmond 30th ult.

Schr Dan Gifford, Jerrill, cleared at Charleston 28th ult. for Wilmington, Del.

Schr Belle, Pierce, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 27th ult.

Schr Calista, Spear, hence for Salem, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 28th ult.

Schrs H. S. Billings, Billings, hence for Boston, and C. S. Watson, Adams, hence for Nantucket, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 30th ult., and sailed again.

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Lot on HUGHES Street. Most desirable situation on the Island. For sale by

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	212,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	02,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
22,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
80,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
$46,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, $1,255,270·00 Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	$32,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies:—	
	Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·96
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
	Cash in Bank	$168,316·88
	Cash in Drawer	972·26
		169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

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1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731'67

CAPITAL $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,425,731·67

INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

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PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

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Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $554,365·14

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INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY

NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,125,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	33,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	221,944
Accrued Interest	30,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,196
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

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INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

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BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

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Take risks in Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Bucks counties, on the most favorable terms, upon Dwellings, Barns, Merchandize, Furniture, Farming Implements, Hay, Grain, Straw, etc., etc.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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ESTABLISHED 1803.

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THE HYPERION

HAIR CURLERS,

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FIVE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.
COMMENCING JUNE 6,
RICHINGS GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
MONDAY EVENING,
First time in this city, in English, of Adam's Comic Opera,
POSTILION OF LONJUMEAU.
Full strength of the troupe in the cast.
TUESDAY EVENING, June 7,
BENEFIT OF MR. S. BEHRENS.
Meyerbeer's Grand Opera, the
THE HUGUENOTS.
Wednesday—BENEFIT OF A. S. PENNOYER,
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First appearance in Philadelphia of
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CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD.
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Box sheets open Thursday, June 2, at W. H. Boner's Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street.
Reserved Seats, $1. 5 31

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Cast by the entire strength of the
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MR. C. R. BERNARD.....DIRECTRESS
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Now ready at the ACADEMY and at BONER'S, No. 1102 CHESNUT Street. 6 1 wf 2t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, June 2,
Fourth Night of the World-renowned Comedian,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his exquisitely beautiful impersonation of
RIP VAN WINKLE,
in Dion Boucicault's great drama entitled
RIP VAN WINKLE; OR,
THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS.
Received nightly by large and brilliant audiences with ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
RIP VAN WINKLE.....JOSEPH JEFFERSON
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Chairs secured six days in advance.

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LAST WEEK—BROUGHAM A

Evening Telegraph

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THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1870.

OPPOSITION OF THE SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY TO REUNION.

The committee appointed some days ago by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church to visit the Southern Assembly recently in session at Louisville, and to make overtures for the re-establishment of friendly relations, have returned to this city, and yesterday they submitted a report which substantially confirms the telegraphic despatch announcing that these overtures have for the present been unsuccessful. The way does not yet seem to be prepared for the abrogation of sectional divisions in this great religious organization. The Southern Presbyterian Church gave a friendly reception to the Northern delegates, and they agreed to consider the matter of restoring amicable relations, but they insisted on conditions so preposterous and impossible that the General Assembly cannot submit to them without disgracing and stultifying itself. The Southern Church has not yet been fully reconstructed. It is not yet ready to bury the memories of the war. Assuming an attitude of injured innocence, it arraigns the Northern Church on the charge of fatally complicating itself with the State, and thereby betraying the cause and kingdom of the Saviour, because it openly proclaimed allegiance to the Union. The Southern preachers assume that the Church is a "purely spiritual body among men," and that the Northern Presbyterians so grossly violated this doctrine by their political utterances during the Rebellion that they must purge themselves of this error before they will be worthy of the friendly and fraternal greetings of the godly men of Dixie. Considering that these same Southern preachers were for many years the zealous advocates of the worst sort of politics that ever disgraced humanity, the politics that was pledged to the perpetuation and extension of slavery, and that during the war they were praying and working for the success of the Rebel armies with as much energy as Northern Presbyterians labored for the triumph of the Union cause, it is difficult for impartial observers to understand how they propose to establish their own innocence of the imputed sin of combining politics with religion. We know of no theory they can employ for this desperate purpose, unless they have the sublime audacity to pretend that advocacy of slavery and rebellion is religion pure and undefiled, while the championship of freedom and loyalty is pestiferous politics. The General Assembly, in proposing to ignore past records and to bury the passions engendered by the war, pursued the only proper and practicable course; and it is as impolitic as it is ungenerous for the Southern Assembly to revive the issues of the conflict in which their deluded followers were so justly defeated amid the rejoicings of the whole civilized and truly Christianized world.

Another point of objection raised to the re-establishment of friendly relations is the reunion of the "Old" and "New School" branches of Northern Presbyterianism. The Southern churches, with scarcely an exception, belonged to the former, and they contend that the terms on which the late combination was effected "involve a total surrender of all the great testimonies of the Church for the fundamental doctrines of grace." This allegation implies a desire to not only perpetuate a division between Northern and Southern Presbyterians, but, if possible, to rekindle in the North the dying embers of old dissensions. The Southern Assembly claims to be the "sole surviving heirs" of genuine Presbyterianism, and to stand on a much higher and better platform than the reunited Northern Church.

These imputed offenses, as well as the alleged injustice of the expulsion of rebels from the communion of the Old School Presbyterian Church, the Southern Assembly now formally declares to be "an impassable barrier to official intercourse," and it demands that they shall be "distinctly met and reviewed" before amicable relations can be restored.

The best to be hoped for under these circumstances is that the negotiations which the General Assembly was necessarily obliged to suspend may be resumed hereafter under happier auspices. Time may bring on its healing wings a better spirit to the Southern Presbyterians, and teach them finally to forgive those whom they have injured, and to become loyal citizens of the republic they vainly endeavored to destroy.

ABOLITION OF THE INCOME TAX.

The income tax came up for discussion yesterday in the House of Representatives, and excited a lively debate, in which both sides of the question were probably as well stated as they could be. Those who favored the continuance of the tax advanced the old arguments that it produced a large revenue; that it fell upon the rich, and not upon the poor; and that it was the fairest and most equitable tax that could be imposed. The advocates of the tax seemed to forget that one of the main objections to it is its inquisitorial character. The people of this country are of the opinion that any law which makes them disclose their private business affairs is far more offensive than one which will take a much larger sum from their pockets. Such a law would never have been imposed by Congress except under the pressure of a very urgent necessity, and now that the necessity has passed away there is no reasonable excuse for its continuance. General Butler hit the nail on the head when he said yesterday to the friends of the tax that the country demanded the abolition of the tax, and it must be abolished or else the places that now know them would know most of them no more forever. And Judge Kelley demonstrated that the tax was unnecessary, by stating that the revenues for the present year would be in the neighborhood of $420,000,000, while the estimated expenditures for the next fiscal year were $290,000,000. If the taxes can safely be reduced without embarrassing the Government, the reduction ought to be made, and there is nothing better to begin with than the income tax, which is a nuisance to all classes in society. A large surplus in the Treasury is a continual incentive to extravagance, and if members of Congress can be inspired with some idea of the necessity for real economy in the expenditure of the public funds by the loss of the revenues from the income tax, its abolition will be a benefit, independently of the gratification afforded to all who are now oppressed by it.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The bill to abolish the franking privilege came up in the Senate yesterday for the third time during the present session, and, as on former occasions, its consideration was postponed on the plea of more urgent business. It is very evident that the Senate will not pass this bill, or even discuss it, unless under such a pressure of public opinion as will make further delay dangerous to the political hopes of those who oppose it. Last year the expenses of the Post Office Department exceeded the receipts by $5,000,000, and the Postmaster-General charges a large proportion of this deficit to the enormous abuse of the franking privilege by members of Congress. Mr. Creswell has been roundly abused both in the Senate and House of Representatives, but his facts and figures have not been disproved, and are not likely to be. During the whole of the present session of Congress economy and retrenchment have been the theme of eloquent speeches by Senators and Representatives, but all attempts at reform have commenced at the wrong end, and no real effort has been made to curtail any of the extravagant expenditures that Congressmen and professional politicians are interested in, and the franking privilege, like many other abuses, is likely to remain a burden upon the tax-payers of the country. The members of the House of Representatives who voted for the abolition of the franking privilege probably counted upon the bill either being rejected point blank or else quietly smothered to death by the Senate, and from present appearances they are not likely to be disappointed. It is a great scandal that this abuse should be continued by Congress after the decided expression of public opinion on the subject, but it is a difficult thing to persuade a man to quietly give up a valuable privilege that is worth a large sum of money to him annually, and the majority of the members of Congress are not noted for that lofty and unimpeachable virtue that would induce them to deny themselves in a matter of this kind simply because it happened to be a little burdensome to the already overburdened people who have to pay for such extravagance.

THE NEW SOUTHERN METHODIST BISHOP.

On the 21st of May the Rev. John Christian Keener was elected Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, by the General Conference in session at Memphis, Tennessee. Bishop Keener was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1819. In his ninth year he entered the Wilbraham Academy, Massachusetts, of which Dr. Fisk was then principal. Three years afterwards Dr. Fisk removed to the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Connecticut, and Mr. Keener entered the first regular class that was formed in that institute. He graduated in 1835 and went into the drug business in Baltimore. At the end of one year in business on his own account he resolved to become a minister of the Gospel, and immediately sold out that he might qualify himself for that office. He removed to Alabama and was licensed to preach in 1842. The following year he was admitted to the Alabama Conference. The appointments to which he was assigned in succeeding years were arduous and responsible. In 1848 a man of peculiar qualifications was needed for the work of the Church in New Orleans, which was then considered a difficult and dangerous post. Mr. Keener was selected. He has been almost continuously since that time identified with the cause of Methodism and of Protestantism in that city. He has been presiding elder of the district, with brief interruptions, since 1859. Since 1866 he has discharged, in addition to those of presiding elder, the duties of editor of the New Orleans *Christian Advocate*. He has devoted especial care to the colored churches, and has been very successful with them. His services during the prevalence of the yellow fever and other epidemics are remembered gratefully. He is a diligent student and a strong writer. He is a man of positive character and of principle, with which he combines a pleasing address, and a willingness to compromise on non-essential points. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Lagrange College in 1856.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South now has eight bishops.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

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Meltons. A H Clergymen.
Silk N E Finest
Mixtures A S Clothing
always in M T for
Fashion. A N Boys.
All K U Stylish
Manner E T Patterns
of R S and
Thin Goods. 'S T. Textures.

Nos. 818 and 820 Chesnut Street.

☞ GRAND MUSICAL CELEBRATION.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOLS, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, On THURSDAY EVENING, June 2, 1870.

AN ADDRESS BY RALPH WELLS, Of New York.

The Exercises will be participated in by other eminent Sunday School workers.
No effort has been spared to make the Musical Programme exceedingly attractive.

CHORUSES BY THE ENTIRE SCHOOL, Assisted by "THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHOIR" Of the Church, Accompanied by HERRMANN'S Celebrated "SATTERLEE BAND."

SOLOS BY MRS. J. SCHIMPF.....Soprano.
W. A. BRISCOE.....Tenor.

PROGRAMME.
PART FIRST.
Overture.....Stradella
SATTERLEE BAND.
PRAYER, by the Pastor, Rev. G. A. PELTZ.
Chorus—"Our Greeting."
Solo—"Come into the Garden, Maud".....Balfe
W. A. BRISCOE.
Semi-Chorus and Chorus—"To Jesus I will Go".....Doane
Chorus—"Come to the Fountain".....Sherwin
Solo—"Angel's Whisper".....Lover
MRS. J. SCHIMPF.
Duett and Chorus—"The Beautiful Shepherd".....Evans

PART SECOND.
REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.
Semi-Chorus and Chorus.....Lowry
"Gone to the Grave are Our Loved Ones."
ADDRESS BY RALPH WELLS, ESQ., Of New York.
Subject—"MY DUTY TO THE SUNDAY SCHOOL."
Chant.....
YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHOIR. "Beyond"

PART THIRD.
Selections from Nabuco.....
SATTERLEE BAND.
Chorus—"Away to the Meadows".....G. F. Root
(From the Cantata of the "Haymakers.")
Solo—"Robin Adair."
W. A. BRISCOE.
Chorus—"Holy! Holy! is the Lord".....Bradbury
Solo—"What will You Do, Love?".....Lover
MRS. J. SCHIMPF.
Chorus—"Winter's Delights".....Cooke
Duett—"See the Pale Moon".....Campana
MRS. SCHIMPF AND MR. BRISCOE.
Chorus—"Praise Him".....C. Allen

TICKETS.....FIFTY CENTS
Family Circle.....Twenty-five Cents.
Doors open at Seven o'clock. Exercises to commence at Eight o'clock.
The Grand Stock & Co. Piano is furnished by Mr. J. E. Gould, No. 923 Chesnut street 5 30 4t

☞ STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS, SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS, AT THE OLD WAREROOMS, [4 15tf4p
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!!

Preparatory to tearing out and enlarging his rooms, 100 PIANOS, new and old, will be sold astonishingly low for one month.
J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S, HAINES BROS.,' and other PIANOS ONLY AT GOULD'S.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS world-renowned, ONLY AT GOULD'S. 55 thstu 2mrp

☞ ARTISTS' FUND GALLERIES (Opposite U. S. Mint).
SHERIDAN'S RIDE.
with a collection of Paintings by T. BUCHANAN READ, and other American Artists, from private Galleries.
CLOSING DAYS OF THE EXHIBITION.
The Poem recited at 12 M. and 4 and 9 P. M., by MR. J. B. ROBERTS
Admission.....25 cents
Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. 5 30 6t

☞ REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF COKE.
OFFICE OF PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, June 1, 1870.
The price of coke has been reduced to SIX CENTS PER BUSHEL, at the Ninth and Fifteenth Ward Works, and to FIVE CENTS PER BUSHEL at the Point Breeze and Manayunk Works. Orders may be left at this office, or at either of the works.
THOMAS R. BROWN, Engineer.
6 1 3t

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

POLITICAL.

☞ 4TH CONGRESSIONAL 4TH

The Republican Citizens of the district favorable to the re-election of Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, the CHAMPION OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY, will meet at GREEN HILL HALL, corner SEVENTEENTH and POPLAR Streets, on THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
The meeting will be addressed by the following eminent speakers:—
Dr. William Elder, Captain George W. Curry,
James Neill, Esq., William Nicholson, Esq.,
Major A. R. Calhoun, Henry Davis, Esq.
By order of the Executive Committee.
5 31 3t* WILLIAM MATTHEWS, Chairman.

☞ FOR SHERIFF, 1870,
F. T. WALTON,
SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

FRED. SYLVESTER,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 208 South FOURTH Street,
5 5 1p PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ THE LADIES CONNECTED WITH the ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH design holding a Fruit and Floral Festival, on the evenings of June 1, 2, and 3, in the new church edifice, S. E. corner of ARCH and BROAD Streets. Proceeds in aid of the fund to furnish the church.
MUSIC. REFRESHMENTS. FLOWERS.
Tickets for either one of the evenings, 25 cents; for the three, 50 cents, to be had at the door.
Entrance at the chapel building, Broad street, below Arch. 5 31 4t*

☞ A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL WILL BE held at CHESNUT and EIGHTEENTH Streets, on June 2 and 3, from 4 till 10 P. M., in aid of "INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR BLIND WOMEN." The blind will be present pursuing their usual work. Fine music, instrumental and vocal. Donations of fruit, flowers, cakes, and confectionery will be gratefully received at the hall. 5 31 3t

☞ STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AT CHAPEL of the Central Congregational Society, at EIGHTEENTH and GREEN Streets, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, and FRIDAY AFTERNOON, June 2 and 3. 6 1 2t

☞ PENNSYLVANIA PEACE SOCIETY.—Meeting at HARMONIAL HALL (Eleventh and Wood), THIS EVENING at eight o'clock. Addresses by A. H. LOVE, D. T. CHILD and others. 1t*

CLOTHING.

The Great Puzzle of the Curious is
How Can R. & W. Afford
Those Ten Dollar Suits
AT SUCH A LOW FIGURE AS
$10?

Ah! That is the mystery! Come and see for yourselves!
Everybody who looks at those $10 suits buys one JUST FOR THE FUN OF IT,
And everybody is astonished to find what a good bargain he got.
STRONG, WELL FITTING, and ELEGANT.
Come and view the Ten Dollar Suits at the
ROCKHILL & WILSON
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment of the most approved styles for SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
NOW IN STORE.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 1 3mrp

REFRIGERATORS.

905 MARKET STREET.

WATER COOLERS,

$2 00	$5 00	$8 00
2 50	5 50	9 00
3 00	6 00	10 00
3 50	7 00	12 00
4 00	7 50	20 00

REFRIGERATORS,

$1 50	$12 00	$25 00
1 75	14 00	28 50
2 25	16 50	32 00
7 00	18 00	35 00
9 00	19 00	40 00
11 00	22 00	50 00

CREAM FREEZERS,
$2 00 TO $30 00
WALNUT BRACKETS.
CUTLERY AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
B. A. WILDMAN & BRO.,
5 31 tuthf1mrp No. 905 MARKET Street.

XL-ALL REFRIGERATORS ALWAYS RELIABLE.
The subscriber guarantees the make and finish of his SUPERIOR REFRIGERATOR equal in every respect to his former makes. The thousands sold and now in use testify to their superior qualifications. For sale wholesale and retail at the Manufactory, No. 305 CHERRY Street, above Third.
Also, W. F. NICKEL'S Patent Combination ale, beer, and liquor cooler and refrigerator.
3 24thstu36t GEORGE W. NICKELS.

ICE.

1870. 1870.
KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1832. INCORPORATED 1864.
OFFICE, No. 435 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
OFFICES AND BRANCH DEPOTS:
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD and MASTER Street.
RIDGE ROAD and WILLOW Street.
WILLOW STREET WHARF, Delaware Avenue.
TWENTY-SECOND and HAMILTON Streets.
NINTH Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.
PINE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill.
No. 1853 MAIN Street, Germantown.
No. 21 North SECOND Street, Camden, N. J., and CAPE MAY, New Jersey.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in and Shippers of Eastern Ice. Send your orders to any of the above offices. "For prices, see cards." 5 3 1m

CARPENTER ICE COMPANY.
No. 717 WILLOW Street.
GOOD BOSTON ICE
AT MARKET RATES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHAS. S. CARPENTER, JOHN GLENDENING
JOS. M. TRUMAN, Jr., [5 7 stuth1m
JOHN R. CARPENTER, WM. E. FRAZER

PENN ICE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1868.
OFFICES,
S. W. Corner FOURTH and LIBRARY,
No. 408 North TWENTY-FIRST Street.
Shipping Depot, SPRUCE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill River.
CHAS. J. WOLBERT, President.
3 30 60trp CHAS. B. REES, Superintendent.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,
Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers
Upholstery Goods,
Car Trimmings
Cabinet Makers' and Undertakers' Findings.
Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,
Hair Seating, Curled Hair Bedding
ETC. ETC. 3 18 3m5p
Wholesale and Retail.

$10,000, $5000, $3000, AND OTHER amounts to loan on mortgage, at par. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, 6 1 2t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

$50,000 TO INVEST IN ONE SUM IN the purchase of a first-class City GROUND RENT S. KINGSTON McCAY, 5 28 5t* No. 420 WALNUT Street.

KEYSTONE PURE WHEAT WHISKY,
Distilled from the Grain
BY
T. J. MARTIN & CO.,
KEYSTONE DISTILLERY,
NORTHWEST CORNER OF
TWELFTH and WASHINGTON Sts.
STORE,
No. 150 North FRONT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

To whom it may concern:—
All the leading medical authorities recognize the value of diffusive stimulants. Numerous eminent physicians and surgeons might be named who have advocated their employment in the treatment of a large class of disorders. No Dispensary is considered complete without them. They are prescribed in all public and private hospitals, and administered by all bedside practitioners.
But the difficulty has been to obtain
Alcoholic Liquors Pure.
The pungent aroma of the fusel oil and biting acids present in all of them can be scented as the glass is raised to the lips. The nauseous flavor of these active poisons is perceptible to the palate, and a burning sensation in the stomach attests their existence when the noxious draught has gone down. Paralysis, idiocy, insanity and death are the pernicious fruits of such potations.
Medical science asks for a pure stimulant to use as a specific, which, while it diffuses itself through the system more rapidly than any other known agent, is brought into direct and active contact with the seat of disease. It is the property of the stimulant to diffuse, and by the aid of its peculiar nutritious component parts to invigorate, regulate, counteract and restore, and it is by the happy union of the principle of activity with the principle of invigoration and restoration that enables a
PURE WHISKY
To accomplish beneficial results.
Having great experience in the distilling of Whiskies, and the largest and best equipped establishment of its kind in the country, supplied with the latest improvements in apparatus for cleansing Whisky of fusel oil and other impurities, and by strict personal supervision, the proprietors of
Keystone Wheat Whisky
Are enabled to offer a
Pure Whisky
Distilled from WHEAT, and, being made from the grain, possesses all its
Nutritious Qualities,
And can be relied upon to be strictly as represented, having been examined thoroughly by the leading analytical chemists of this city, whose certificates of its purity and fitness for medical purposes are appended.
We invite examination, and of any who would convince themselves we ask a rigid analysis.
T. J. MARTIN & CO.
N. B.—Notice that the caps and corks are branded with our name to prevent counterfeiting.
For sale by all respectable Druggists.
Price per bottle, $1 50.
Orders sent to No. 150 N. FRONT Street will receive prompt attention.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, Nos. 108 and 112 Arch st., PHILADELPHIA, March 19, 1870.
Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—
Gentlemen:—I have made a careful examination of the Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky, and found it to be a perfectly pure article, and entirely free from fusel oil and other injurious substances. Its purity and its pleasant and agreeable flavor render it particularly valuable for medicinal purposes.
Yours truly, F. A. GENTH.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 133 Walnut street, PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1870.
Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—
Gentlemen:—The sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky submitted to me for analysis I find to be *pure* and, as such, I highly recommend it for medicinal purposes.
Respectfully, etc., WM. H. BRUCKNER, Analyt. and Consult. Chemist.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 417 Walnut street, PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1870.
Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—
Gentlemen:—I have made an analysis of the sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky sent by you for examination, and find it entirely free from fusel oil or any other deleterious matters, and I consider it applicable to any use for which *pure* whisky may be desired. [6 2 ths 1m
Respectfully, CHAS. M. CRESSON.
Sold Wholesale by FRENCH, RICHARDS & Co., N.W. corner TENTH and MARKET Sts.

FURNITURE.

1117. 1117.
BARLOW'S
SUPERB FURNITURE,
NEW DESIGNS.
No. 1117 CHESNUT St.
One Profit,
Our Own Make,
Seasoned Lumber.
GUARANTEED AT 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.
1117. [6 1 6trp] 1117.

GREAT SALE OF FURNITURE
AT
HENKELS',
THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.
$100,000 WORTH
AT
AUCTION PRICES.
All Warranted as First-class Goods.
CEO. J. HENKELS.
5 14 stuth1mrp

HOTELS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
CAPE MAY, N. J.
This favorite FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, with additional home-like comforts and attractions, will be reopened on JUNE 18.
Terms, $14 00 per week.
Application to be made to
LYCETT & SAWYER,
6 1 20t*4p Cape May, New Jersey.

COLONNADE HOTEL.
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests

DRY GOODS.

1000 PAIRS LACE CURTAINS
At Half the Former Prices.
The largest stock of new and elegant goods we have ever offered at such low prices.
Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison,
No 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

ELEGANT PIQUES,
Embroideries and White Goods.
A new and large assortment of Desirable Goods at extremely low prices.
Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison,
No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
First-class Linens,
LINEN GOODS, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS,
TABLE LINENS, TOWELS AND TOWELLINGS, MARSEILLES QUILTS, Etc.,
Less than the cost of Importation.
Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison,
No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

UNSHRINKABLE
CAUZE AND EMBROIDERED
Summer Flannels, Blankets, Etc., Etc.
All-wool Gauze Flannel, 7-8 and 4-4 wide.
Zephyr Gauze Flannel, 7-8 and 4-4 wide.
Domet Gauze Flannel, 7-8 and 4-4 wide.
All-wool thin Summer Flannel.
Fine Opera Sacque Flannels, all colors.
Embroidered Flannels, manufactured expressly for our sales.
Plaid and Striped Flannels, for seaside.
Bathing Flannels, blue, crimson, grey.
Also, Gauze and Summer Blankets, of the very finest qualities, at the manufacturers' reduced prices.
Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison,
1008 CHESNUT STREET,
5 28 stuth4t PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.
OFFERS HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF
Silks, Poplins, Grenadines, Hernanies,
And every variety of
Seasonable Dress Goods
AT PRICES WHICH WILL
Defy Competition.
ENTIRE STOCK BOUGHT FOR CASH. 3 30 3mrp

FINANCIAL.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENTS

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway
First Mortgage Convertible SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, principal and interest payable in gold.
Price 90, and Accrued Interest from May 1.

St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad
First Mortgage SIX PER CENT. BONDS, principal and interest payable in gold; only $200,000 remaining unsold. Total issue, $1,000,000, or $13,841 per mile.
Price 82, and Interest from May 1.

KURTZ & HOWARD,
6 2 thsm5trp No. 32 South THIRD Street.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3 1

WASHING MACHINES.

KING Washer saves Labor, saves Clothes, saves Time.
Its economy, durability, and excellence is admitted.
No household is replete without one; they are indispensable.
Going off rapidly, demand increasing every day. Every body likes them.
Warranted superior to all others is the Great King Washer.
Already one thousand sold, and every one gives satisfaction.
Saves Labor, saves Time, saves Money; every one guaranteed.
Handy, effective, economical, desirable is the Great King Washer.
Every family should have one of the King Washers.
Ready at all times the King Washer. It is an established favorite.
The King Washer the best in use.
J. H. COYLE & CO.,
Dealers in Wooden Ware,
No. 516 MARKET STREET,
5 5 thstu5mrp Are the General Agents.

GAS FIXTURES.

821 CHERRY STREET.
CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GAS FIXTURES, Etc.
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL SALESROOMS
821 CHERRY Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
WE HAVE NO STORE OR SALESROOM ON CHESNUT STREET.
5 7 1m4p CORNELIUS & SONS.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. DIXON'S, No 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 12 1s mth1

THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

The Contest in this State.

A Review of the Chances and the Candidates — Congressional Elections in the Past, and the Prospects Next Fall.

For the first time since 1861 there will be no general officers to elect in Pennsylvania next fall. Had the Republicans of the Legislature been wise, they would have passed the bill providing for the election of an additional Supreme Judge, and thus given the next election the importance of a State contest; but jobs were too important, and needed too much care and time, to consider any question of public or general interest. The coming election campaign in this State will therefore be purely a local struggle, and a light vote may be anticipated with certainty. It is true that the election of Congressmen is of more importance politically than the election of any State officers excepting Governor; but the mass of the people will not be likely to appreciate the election as one of great moment. There are no national issues unsettled which the people care especially about. On the contrary, the Republicans who are not professional politicians consider that all the great questions are settled. National issues will not, therefore, call out party effort and strength as they did in the great conflicts of the past ten years, and personal considerations will be likely to enter largely into the local canvasses, and personal strength or personal weakness of candidates will doubtless determine the political complexion of several of our Congressional districts. The Republican Congressmen have had to pass the ordeal of dispensing the patronage of a new administration; and with the great and steadily growing tendency of men to seek official honors, the disappointments are profound and widespread, while in very many instances inefficient politicians enjoy the favors of the party. The question of our revenue laws will be measurably potential in preventing unity of Republican action in some portions of the State, unless Congress shall meet the public wants by wise enactments. Our taxes are now oppressive on many branches of our industry, and the people feel very justly that they are entitled to relief. While the national credit was trembling, or at all in doubt, the loyal people were prepared to make any necessary sacrifices to save it; but now that it is established beyond the possibility of peril, they will not sustain any measure of taxation beyond what is absolutely necessary, under an economical and faithful administration, to meet the actual requirements of the Government, and enable it to sustain the confidence of the world in our securities.

The Pennsylvania Delegation.

The present Pennsylvania delegation consists of 18 Republicans and 6 Democrats. The returns made in the Third, Fifth, and Twenty-first districts gave Messrs. Moffatt, Reading, and Foster, Democrats, majorities, but their seats were successfully contested by Messrs. Myers, Taylor, and Covode, Republicans, thus reducing the Democratic strength to one-fourth the delegation.

The following are the names of the present Pennsylvania members of the House, with their political complexion, the districts which they represent, and the place of their residence:—

1	Samuel J. Randall, Dem.	Philadelphia.
2	Charles O'Neill, Rep.	"
3	Leonard Myers, Rep.	"
4	William D. Kelley, Rep.	"
5	Caleb N. Taylor, Rep.	Bristol.
6	John D. Stiles, Dem.	Allentown.
7	Washington Townsend, Rep.	West Chester.
8	J. Lawrence Getz, Dem.	Reading.
9	Oliver J. Dickey, Rep.	Lancaster.
10	Henry L. Cake, Rep.	Tamaqua.
11	Daniel M. Van Auken, Dem.	Milford.
12	George W. Woodward, Dem.	Wilkesbarre.
13	Ulysses Mercur, Rep.	Towanda.
14	John B. Packer, Rep.	Sunbury.
15	Richard J. Haldeman, Dem.	Harrisburg.
16	John Cessna, Rep.	Bedford.
17	Daniel J. Morrell, Rep.	Johnstown.
18	William H. Armstrong, Rep.	Williamsport.
19	Glenni W. Scofield, Rep.	Warren.
20	Calvin W. Gilfillan, Rep.	Franklin.
21	John Covode, Rep.	Lockport.
22	James S. Negley, Rep.	Pittsburg.
23	Darwin Phelps, Rep.	Kittanning.
24	Joseph B. Donley, Rep.	Waynesburg.

Complexion of the Different Districts.

As an index of the political complexion of the different districts of the State, we present the following table, which gives the vote in each district for Congressmen in 1868, the majority for Congressmen in 1866, and the vote for Govornor at the election of last year:—

	1866.	1868.		1869.		
	Maj.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1	4464 D	8,408	14,745	6337 D	6,759	11,711	4952 D
2	3137 R	14,833	11,013	2620 R	12,541	8,909	3632 R
3	1004 R	13,729	13,856	†127 D	11,995	10 916	1280 R
4	2425 R	17,107	15,248	1859 R	15,459	11,895	3564 R
5	459 R	15,188	13,199	†441 D	11,643	11,132	511 R
6	2562 D	12,568	15,247	2679 D	11,918	14,580	2662 D
7	2486 R	16,771	13,481	3290 R	11,762	8,441	3321 R
8	6189 D	7,473	13,788	6296 D	6,971	13 531	6560 D
9	5623 R	14,993	8,674	6319 R	13,804	8,316	5488 R
10	216 R	12,501	12,276	225 R	11,929	11,597	332 R
11	6786 D	10,332	17,938	7606 D	9,212	16,435	7223 D
12	2068 D	14,898	16,687	1789 D	12,754	12,678	76 R
13	1787 R	12,723	12,412	311 R	11,422	11,486	64 D
14	1515 R	15,508	12,992	2696 R	13,918	12,492	1426 R
15	3341 D	12,519	15,818	3299 D	11,496	15,142	3644 D
16	625 R	15,653	13,509	1443 R	13,421	12,613	788 D
17	1519 R	12,100	11,196	1004 R	10,48-8	10,031	458 R
18	2046 R	16,789	14,733	2058 R	14,854	13,093	1761 R
19	2626 R	16,903	14,355	2548 R	14,888	13,451	1437 R
20	1884 R	18,079	16,267	1812 R	15,524	14,728	1796 R
21	354 R	13,477	13,152	†239 R	12,195	12,491	296 D
*22	3 365 R	15,175	10,896	4179 R	....	....	....
*23	4193 R	16,095	11,046	5049 R	....	....	....
*22 & 23	7250 R	31,270	21,742	9528 R	24,547	19,374	5173 R
24	153 R	13,899	12,737	1123 R	12,331	11,518	813 R

[*We have been unable to separate the vote of 1867 in Allegheny county, portions of which are embraced in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third districts, and hence are obliged to give these two districts together.]

[†In each of the three districts marked thus, there was a contest, the vote as given in the third and fifth being that by which the Democratic candidates were admitted to their seats for a time, until they were ousted by their Republican opponents. In the Twenty-first district two sets of returns were presented, and the Governor refused to issue a certificate to either Covode or Foster. The former, however, was admitted to the seat, and maintained his right to it when contested by Foster. The certificate on which Foster claimed the seat gave Covode 13,766 and Foster 13,807—a Democratic majority of 51.]

The First District.

The First district has been represented by Hon. Samuel J. Randall (Dem.) since 1863. In 1868 his majority was 6337, and last year Packer's majority in the district was 4952. If the entire colored vote of the wards of this city comprising the district—the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eleventh—should be cast for the Republican candidate, this majority would not be cut down by more than 1500, and it may therefore be regarded as almost hopelessly Democratic. Mr. Randall will doubtless secure the Democratic nomination again, as there seems to be no systematic opposition to him, and he will doubtless be re-elected.

But, as has always been the custom, there will be a Republican nominee put forward. Benjamin L. Berry, Esq., who tried the experiment in 1868, was satisfied with his experience, and is not an aspirant for the empty honor of the nomination. Colonel James Givin, the present Recorder, however, aspires to the dignity of defeat, and even entertains some hope of being successful, in case he should be nominated, basing his hope on his standing with the colored element of the population. He is a resident of the Second district, but that is immaterial, as the only constitutional requirement is a residence within the State, and it is becoming a frequent occurrence in some other States, if not in Pennsylvania, for candidates for Congressional honors to reside outside of their districts.

The Second District.

The Second district, consisting of the First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Twenty-sixth wards of the city, has been represented since 1863 by Hon. Charles O'Neill (Rep.) In 1868 his majority over the veteran Colonel Thomas B. Florence was 2620, and last year Geary had a majority in the district of 3632. The colored vote of this district will amount to about 1500, and it will be cast without much danger of Democratic interference in favor of the Republican candidate, whoever he may be.

Mr. O'Neill has now been in Congress for so many years that he begins to feel quite at home, and is reluctant to remain at home after the close of his present term. He therefore aspires to a renomination, and the indications at present are that he will secure it. Nevertheless there has been, and still is, a most determined opposition to his nomination, but this opposition is so split up that it promises to effect nothing.

John Price Wetherill, Esq., well known to the business community, is the most prominent among the opposition candidates, and the meetings which have been held in his favor have been both large and enthusiastic. Mr. Wetherill is, perhaps, as well known to the people of the city at large as any other gentleman who has not held a prominent public office.

Another candidate is Cornelius Walborn, Esq., who has held seats in the Common Council and State Legislature, and held the position of Postmaster during President Lincoln's administration, but who became very perceptibly tainted with Johnsonism subsequently. He has, of course, long since repented of this indiscretion.

Still another prominent and zealous aspirant for the nomination is Captain John V. Creeley, of the Seventh ward. He is a lawyer by profession, and at present represents his ward in the lower branch of the City Councils. Captain Creeley made a good record during the war, and still keeps up his military spirit by marching at the head of the Keystone Battery on field days.

John E. Addicks, Esq., the present Health Officer, and Hon. James H. Campbell, formerly member of Congress from the Schuylkill and Lebanon Districts, and subsequently Minister to Sweden, have also been regarded as candidates for the nomination.

The Third District.

The Third district—made up of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth wards of the city—has been represented by the Hon. Leonard Myers (Rep.) since 1863, with the exception of the brief period during which Dr. John Moffatt sat in the seat at the opening of the present Congress. The return judges in 1868 gave Dr. Moffatt a majority of 127 votes, but Mr. Myers soon and easily persuaded the House that the return judges had not arrived at the true wishes of the legal voters of the district. In 1866 Mr. Myers had a majority of 1004 over the late Charles Buckwalter, Esq., and last year Geary's majority in the district was 1389. To this should be now added the colored vote, which will, however, not exceed 300, and it will be seen that the Republican candidate is pretty sure to be elected.

Mr. Myers is a candidate for the renomination, and there appears to be but little doubt that he will be successful. There is considerable opposition, however, and among his rivals is the notorious Alexander Adaire, who, having succeeded in disgracing his constituents in the State Legislature to the full extent of their capacity for enduring disgrace, seeks now to transfer himself to a wider sphere and a larger constituency. Happily, he has not the remotest chance of success. Among the other aspirants for the nomination are Mahlon H. Dickinson, Esq., the present Chief Commissioner of Highways, and E. Harper Jeffries, Esq., a prominent and prosperous merchant. Mr. Myers' certainty of receiving the nomination, however, renders it useless to discuss their claims or chances.

The Fourth District.

The Fourth district—consisting of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth wards of the city—has been represented since 1861 by the Hon. William D. Kelley (Republican), who has during the greater portion of that time figured prominently on the floor of the House. In 1866, Judge Kelley had a majority of 2425; in 1868, a majority of 1859; and last year Geary's majority in the district was 3564. The result of the election next fall may therefore be regarded as a certainty, which the colored vote, reaching about 800, will, small as it is, serve to clinch.

Judge Kelley is, of course, again a candidate, and is sure of receiving the endorsement of the Republican Convention, although there is a sort of triangular fight going on against him. Hiram Miller, Esq., who has figured prominently in our local politics as a member of Councils and of the Gas Trust, with which he is still connected, has been making an earnest struggle for the nomination, but the more work his friends do the less they seem to accomplish. J. Alexander Simpson, Esq., who has of late years been brought forward so prominently before the public as an attorney in contested election cases, has been fighting both Kelley and Miller, and making but little headway against either. Then, again, there is talk of an independent Republican candidate entering the field, in case Judge Kelley secures another nomination. Alexander Henry, Esq., formerly Mayor of the city, but of late years not a participant in political strife, has been talked of in this connection, but it seems to be conceded that, if there is to be an independent Republican candidate, it will be General William B. Thomas, formerly Collector of the Port, who, it is hoped by the decided enemies of Judge Kelley, will be able to concentrate against the latter the opposition of all shades, and walk over the course triumphantly, supported alike by disheartened Democrats and discontented Republicans.

The Fifth District.

The Fifth district—embracing the Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fifth wards of the city, and the entire county of Bucks—has been represented since 1867 by Colonel Caleb N. Taylor (Rep.), who was recently awarded the seat which Dr. John Reading usurped for a few months through a fraudulent majority of only 41 votes. In 1866 Colonel Taylor had a majority of 459, and in 1869 the majority for Geary was 511. The district is therefore to be regarded as a very close one, which the colored vote, about 600 in numbers, will not be sufficient to make certain, and the result next October will depend in a great measure upon the character of the man who secures the Republican nomination, as it is more than likely that the Democracy will give Dr. Reading another chance to try his fortunes.

There are several aspirants for the Republican nomination, among whom the present incumbent does not appear to figure. Most prominent, perhaps, and certainly the strongest before the people if once regularly nominated, is the Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, who has held in succession the positions of City Solicitor, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and Attorney-General of the State, and in all these positions, as well as in his large private practice, has proved himself to be one of the most brilliant, industrious, and successful men at the Philadelphia bar. Among the other candidates are General Joshua T. Owen, recently Recorder of Deeds; Alfred C. Harmer, who has also held the same position; William Rotch Wister, Esq., a prominent lawyer; and William J. Newell, Esq., of the Nineteenth Ward. Colonel Barton H. Jenks, of Bridesburg, the well-known and enterprising manufacturer, has also been named in connection with the nomination, but he can scarcely be regarded as a willing or anxious candidate. Altogether, the struggle in this district is so very much mixed up that it is impossible at this time to venture any predictions with safety. But one thing is certain, and that is the defeat of the Republican candidate if his name should prove to be Alfred C. Harmer. If either Attorney-General Brewster or Colonel Jenks should be nominated, the chances would be on the other side.

The Sixth District.

The Sixth district is hopelessly Democratic, having given Hon. John D. Stiles (Democrat) 2679 majority. It is composed of Lehigh and Montgomery. Both counties have at times been eccentric in their elections, but Lehigh has settled down to her Democratic idols, and the colored vote is very small. Montgomery may be close if the Republican vote is polled, but the district may be set down as certainly Democratic. Mr. Stiles is serving his third term, but not consecutively, Hon. B. Markley Boyer having been elected in 1864 and 1866. We presume that Mr. Stiles will be re-elected.

The Seventh District.

In the Seventh district there are signs of a lively contest for the Republican nomination. Hon. Washington Townsend (Republican) was nominated over Messrs. McVeigh, Evans, and Hutchinson, and elected over R. C. Monaghan by 3290 majority. Until within a few days of the convention Mr. McVeigh was supposed to be the coming man in 1868, but General Cameron's removal, by a bargain with President Johnson, of a popular revenue officer, inflamed the county so intensely that McVeigh was made to answer for the sins of his father-in-law, and was overwhelmingly defeated. He is not a candidate now, but Dr. Robinson, of Oxford, is contesting the nomination. We look for Mr. Townsend's renomination. The district is composed of the counties of Chester and Delaware.

The Eighth District.

The Eighth district is composed of Berks, the Democratic Gibraltar, and is represented by Hon. J. Lawrence Getz (Democrat). He was elected to his third term in 1868 by 6266 over Mr. Eckert. He is opposed by a portion of his party, but his re-election is more than probable.

The Ninth District.

The Ninth district is the near neighbor of Berks, and the Republican Gibraltar of the State. We of course mean the county of Lancaster. Hon. O. J. Dickey (Republican), was nominated to succeed Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, after a fierce struggle, and elected over Hiram B. Swan by 6319 majority. He has now Mr. Wickersham as a competitor for the nomination. Mr. Wickersham is a strong man in the Old Guard, and there is much dissatisfaction with some of the local appointments, but Mr. Dickey is energetic and sagacious, has the advantage of precedent in favor of re-elections, and will most probably be his own successor. The county is full of all sorts of rings—political rings, legislative rings, whisky rings, etc.—if the local papers are to be believed, and there is considerable demoralization likely to be developed in the Republican ranks, but not enough to harm any of the Republican candidates.

The Tenth District.

In the Tenth district Hon. Harry L. Cake (Rep.), formerly a Democrat, has made two most gallant contests, winning both times by a clever majority. He was last elected over James J. Conner by 225. The district is composed of Schuylkill and Lebanon. It is naturally Democratic on a full party-vote, but the "Molly Maguires" of Schuylkill do not always harmonize well, and their strength is wasted. We have heard that General Cake will not be a candidate this fall, and success in the district will depend much on the relative strength of the two candidates. Hon. Linn Bartholomew is named, and would be a good nomination, but if General Cake declines the candidate will doubtless be conceded to Lebanon. If so, Colonel Worth, of the *Courier*, should be the candidate, and would be reasonably certain to carry the district.

The Eleventh District.

The Eleventh district embraces the famous Tenth Legion. Hon. Daniel M. Van Auken (Dem.), of Pike, was chosen by 7605 over John Torry. He has been twice elected, and will likely be compelled to retire in favor of one of the ambitious sons of Monroe, Carbon, or Wayne—Northampton having had his predecessor. The fifteenth amendment will add but little to the Republican strength in the district, as it has not been considered a particularly healthy climate for the sable citizens.

The Twelfth District.

The Twelfth district—Susquehanna and Luzerne—gave Geary a small majority last fall, but the Labor Union swung off against Packer, and the district must be counted as Democratic. Hon. George W. Woodward (Dem.) was elected over Theodore Strong by 1789 majority, and he will doubtless be re-elected.

The Thirteenth District.

The Thirteenth district is large, unwieldy, and incongruous, made up of Bradford, Columbia, Montour, Sullivan, and Wyoming. Hon. Ulysses Mercur (Rep.) was elected over Victor E. Piolett by 311. Judge Mercur has been thrice elected, and will be renominated. His own county of Bradford is somewhat distracted by Republican feuds, which may endanger the district; but if Judge Mercur cannot carry it, no one can save it. We are hopeful of his election for the fourth term.

The Fourteenth District.

The Fourteenth district is composed of Dauphin, Juniata, Northumberland, Snyder, and Union. Hon. John B. Packer (Rep.) was elected over General Joseph F. Knipe by 2696. He is deservedly popular, and will of course be renominated and re-elected, as he is serving out his first term. He is a son-in-law of William Cameron, brother of the Senator, of Democratic antecedents, and a lawyer of considerable ability.

The Fifteenth District.

In the Fifteenth district the Democratic majority is overwhelming. Hon. Richard J. Haldeman (Dem.) was elected over Samuel Small by 3299 majority. His renomination is being very bitterly contested by John B. Bratton, of the Carlisle *Volunteer*, and it looks as if Haldeman must be beaten, although he is in his first term. Should he procure a nomination, it is said that Hon. Jere. S. Black, now of York, will run against him as an independent or irregular candidate. The feud against Haldeman in his own county of Cumberland arises from bold allegations of venality and fraud in procuring his nomination in 1868 over Mr. Glossbrenner, and his party has since adopted the Crawford county system to prevent him from debauching delegates. He is a scholarly, brilliant young man of ease and fortune, and has recently married Senator Cameron's daughter.

The Sixteenth District.

The Sixteenth district is naturally close. It is composed of the border counties of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, and Somerset. Hon. John Cessna (Rep.) was elected over Judge Kimmell by 144 majority, but the party had some two hundred more in the district. Mr. Cessna's majority was reduced by a local defection in Franklin, growing out of the contest for nomination. The colored vote should swell the Republican vote fully 600, and make Cessna's election certain if the party sustains him cordially. He is of Democratic antecedents, a most energetic and able politician, and he will win if it is on the card. This is one of the debatable districts in the next contest.

The Seventeenth District.

In the Seventeenth district—Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon, and Mifflin—Hon. Daniel J. Morrell (Rep.) was elected over John P. Linton by 1004. He has served two terms and will be renominated, although a portion of his recent County Convention withdrew and presented Mr. Calvin as their candidate. Huntingdon county is also badly demoralized by local feuds, and unless the amity of the party is greatly improved, Mr. Morrell's success will be more than doubtful. He is a valuable man in the House and should be re-elected.

The Eighteenth District.

In the Eighteenth district—Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Potter, and Tioga—Hon. William H. Armstrong (Rep.) was elected over L. A. Mackey by 2028 majority. We believe that he will have no competitor for a renomination, and his re-election is beyond doubt. He is in his first term, but was beaten by Judge Hall, irregular Republican, in the same district in 1862.

The Nineteenth District.

In the Nineteenth, known as the Wildcat district, composed of Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Erie, Forest, Jefferson, McKean, and Warren, Hon. Glenni W. Scofield (Rep.) was elected over R. Brown, by 2548 majority. Judge Scofield is of Democratic antecedents, but has been a faithful Republican since 1856. He is now serving his fourth term, and will be renominated and re-elected without a serious contest. He is confessedly one of the ablest men now in the House, and should be retained there as long as he will serve.

The Twentieth District.

In the Twentieth district—(Clarion, Clearfield, Mercer, and Venango)—Hon. C. W. Gilfillan (Rep.) was elected over R. M. De France by 1812 majority, and he will doubtless be re-elected next fall. He is one of the youngest members of our delegation, and is serving with credit to himself and to his district.

The Twenty-first District.

In the Twenty-first district—Westmoreland, Fayettee and Indiana—Hon. John Covode has declined, and the nomination will be between Mr. Taylor, of Indiana, and Mr. Miner, of Fayette. In 1868, as stated above, there were two different returns of the result. The district is close, and is likely to be Democratic on a light vote. It will be vigorously contested, as General Foster will run again, and the result will be doubtful. Mr. Covode will retire after running fourteen years.

The Twenty-second District.

In the Twenty-second district, part of Allegheny, General James S. Negley (Republican), was elected over Andrew Burt by 4479. He has a competitor for the nomination now in the person of Hon. John P. Penny, who is strong in the party. General Negley has had but one term, and we should think his renomination highly probable. If nominated he will be re-elected by a decided majority.

The Twenty-third District.

In the Twenty-third district Hon. Darwin Phelps (Rep.) was elected by 5049 majority over L. Z. Mitchell. It embraces part of Allegheny and all of Armstrong and Butler. Hon. James L. Graham, present State Senator, is contesting the nomination with Mr. Phelps, and will carry Allegheny. Mr. Phelps has had but one term, and will likely be returned. He is an able but very quiet and unpretending gentleman, and a faithful Republican.

The Twenty-fourth District.

In the Twenty-fourth district—Beaver, Greene, Washington, and Lawrence—Hon. James B. Donley (Rep.) was elected over David Crawford by 1123. He has been renominated by his own county of Greene, but a portion of the party have publicly protested against him, and the Republicans of Beaver and Lawrence do not seem to be well harmonized. The district is therefore doubtful. It is possible that Hon. George V. Lawrence may be taken as a compromise candidate, and if so, he would be likely to carry the district.

The General Prospects.

The present delegation consists of eighteen Republicans and six Democrats. It is scarcely probable that these proportions will be retained in the next Congress, even with the aid of the 10,000 colored votes, but thirteen districts—the Second, Third, Fourth, Seventh, Ninth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth will probably all go Republican; while these on which the Democracy can confidently rely—the First, Sixth, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Fifteenth—are but six in number. This leaves five districts—the Fifth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, and Twenty-first—as debatable ground, and the Republicans have a fair chance of carrying all of them, although, if such should be the case, it will probably not be without transferring the contest to the House of Representatives itself in some cases.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW SPRING STYLES.
MEN'S CLOTHING.
YOUTHS' CLOTHING.
BOYS' CLOTHING.
A full assortment, unequalled in style, fit, and general completeness by any stock of Ready-made Garments in Philadelphia, now on hand. Prices always guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.—During the travelling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or letter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort.
In accordance with the reduction in the value of gold, the transient board at the St. James is reduced to Four Dollars per day.
PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices, GOODYEAR'S manufactory, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

"THROUGH THICK AND THIN."—There was once a poor fellow who had a pretty rough experience. Things always went wrong with him somehow or other. He said that he had always pushed his way along the world, through thick and thin, but especially thin.
Thick clothes are now a little out of season, and thin ones are all the rage.
The thin clothes which are made so strongly, so beautifully, so tastefully, by ROCKHILL & WILSON, and offered so cheaply, are considered exactly the thing for these June days.
Come to the Great Brown Hall
and learn how to be cool.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

WE CALL the attention of Capitalists and Merchants to the card in our issue to-day of the Andes Insurance Company, now being organized in Cincinnati under the management of J. B. Bennett, Esq., late manager of the Western Branch of the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, having been connected with that company for the last *seventeen* years, during which time he paid all his losses and expenses, and added nearly *three and three-quarter millions* to the profits of the company. His net remittances to Hartford have for a long time averaged *one thousand dollars per day.*

GET YOUR WARDROBE IN ORDER
For the Sea Shore.
CHARLES STOKES
offers great attractions in
WHITE MELTONS—WHITE FLANNELS,
and an endless variety of all mixtures of
BANNOCKBURNS.
No. 824 Chesnut street.

MOTHERS, during your child's second summer, you will find MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP an invaluable friend. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. In almost every instance, where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Soothing Syrup has been administered. Do not fail to procure it.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

WAGON AND COACH WORKS.—Those who would be perfectly suited as to quality, durability, price, etc., in the matter of wagons, carts, drays, timber wheels, etc., should go to the United States National Coach Works of Mr. Thomas Simons (successor to Henry Simons), No. 535 New Market street. All work there is done at the shortest notice, and is fully warranted.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

THE LADIES ARE IN RAPTURES at the introduction of PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. This grand discovery enables them to shake their ringlets at the frosting hand of time in defiance. Free from any sediment, it rapidly darkens the grayest heads.
Sold by all druggists and fancy good dealers.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

BUY your Furniture at The Great American, No. 1202 and 1204 Market street. Cheapest in the city.

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CHANGE IN THE TIME TABLE
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Through Trains for New York now leave
WALNUT STREET WHARF
At 6·30 and 8 o'clock A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M.
WEST PHILADELPHIA,
At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 2·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M.
Before taking any of the above trains, it would be well to call at OAK HALL and insure a good reception in New York or anywhere else by clothing yourself in a
SPRING SUIT
FROM
WANAMAKER & BROWN.

MARRIED.

ALLEN—STOCKTON.—On the 1st instant, by the Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., GEORGE W. ALLEN and ANNA M. STOCKTON, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, both of this city.

BURNAP—McBURNEY.—On June 2, by Rev. D. C. Millett, at St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia, OTIS G. BURNAP, of New York, to Miss LAURA L., daughter of the late Rev. Samuel P. McBurney, of Philadelphia.

WHITEHEAD—CADE.—On the 1st instant, at the First Presbyterian Church, N. L., by Rev. T. J. Shepherd, D. D., RICHARD R. WHITEHEAD, of Trenton, to Miss MARIETTA CADE, of this city.

DIED.

CLEVELAND.—On the 1st instant, LILLIE, daughter of the late Charles Dexter Cleveland and of Alison N. Cleveland, aged 2 years and 18 days.
Her funeral will take place on Saturday, June 4, at 10 o'clock A. M., at her mother's residence, No. 2023 Delancey Place. Her friends and the friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

LODGE.—On the 30th instant, WILLIAM H. LODGE, aged 26 years.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the Globe Steam Fire Engine Company; Purity Lodge, No. 325, I. O. of O. F.; Pequod Tribe, No. 18, I. O. of R. M., and the Unknown Assembly, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 328 Master street, on Friday, June 3, at 2 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

MCCORMICK.—On the 1st instant, MARY T. MCCORMICK, in the 23d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 2334 vine street, on Saturday morning at 8½ o'clock.

MOORE.—On the 1st instant, after a short illness, CHARLES HENRY, youngest son of Joseph and Cecelia Moore, aged 11 years and 4 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 522 N. Fourth street, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

REPPLIER.—On 2d instant, Thursday morning, THOMAS L., son of S. P. and the late J. M. Repplier, aged 20 years.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.

ROBERTS.—On the 30th ultimo, JOHN S. ROBERTS, in the 57th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Castor road, Twenty-third ward, on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

WOOLSTON.—On Monday, May 30, ANN READ, wife of Dr. Samuel Woolston.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, at Vincentown, N. J., on Friday, June 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

HATS AND CAPS.
WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office 11 13 rp

THOMAS SIMONS,
(Successor to Henry Simons),
U. S. NATIONAL
WAGON AND COACH WORKS,
OFFICE, No. 535 NEW MARKET STREET.
Wagons, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows, Timber, Wheels, etc. All work warranted.
Orders promptly attended to. 6 2 1m

FIFTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Brule Sioux Indians

Presented to the President.

The Income Tax Discussion.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Income Tax Discussion.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The debate on the income tax is still in progress and excites much interest. It looks as if the House would finally agree to exempt $2000, and tax all incomes above that at 3 per cent.

Improvement of Western Rivers.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has agreed to report favorably the bill to improve the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, and connect them with the Mississippi by a canal.

The Franking Privilege.

The Senate again postponed the bill to abolish the franking privilege for the purpose of taking up the appropriation bill.

The Reception of the Brule Sioux Indians by the President.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Commissioner Parker and Captain Poole, the agent in charge of the Brule Sioux delegation here, accompanied Spotted Tail and his three companions to the White House, where they met the President and Secretary Belknap in the executive office, and through Interpreter Gueru, a friendly talk of nearly an hour's duration was engaged in. Secretary Boutwell was present when the Indians arrived, but did not remain long.

The Attorney-General was also at the White House during a part of the ceremony, but the presence of these two gentlemen was not connected with the Indian council that was held by the President, Secretary Belknap, and Commissioner Parker on the part of the Government. The red men expressed pleasure at meeting the President and other officials, and greeted the salutation with a shake of the hand, the Indians exclaiming "How!" when they were introduced.

They were invited to express their views freely to the President and to the Secretary of War, whose official standing was made known, and in response Spotted Tail and others of the delegation asserted substantially their desire to be at continual peace with the white people and their anxiety for a full settlement of their business with the Government, reasserting that they are poor and have need of stock, cattle, etc. They were assured by the President that he was anxious to have them at peace with the whites, and the Government is anxious that Spotted Tail, whose influence is great among his people, should use it to bring about lasting friendship between the Indians and the white people.

The speeches were made in short sentences and explained by the interpreter, the Indians seeming very well satisfied with what was said to them. Red Cloud was not present. He is still engaged in the enjoyments of resting after weary travel. After leaving the Executive Mansion the Indians were taken to the Treasury Department, where they were conducted through the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the process of printing the national currency exhibited and explained to them. They are being treated with marked consideration, and evidently appreciate highly the attentions shown them.

CONGRESS.

House.

Continued from the Fourth Edition.

Mr. Myers advocated the abolition of the tax, saying that the public sentiment in Philadelphia was unanimous for its abolition. If it could not be abolished he favored the reduction of the rate and the increase of the exemption. In reply to the remark of his colleague (Mr. Townsend) that this cry did not reach the country, he said that the farmers did not pay an income tax. It was paid by men living in large cities, the city of Philadelphia paying more than several States put together.

Mr. Kinsellberg moved to limit the allowance for house rent to $300, and argued that that would be in proportion to the money exemption. While he favored a modification of the income tax, he was opposed to its total abolition, and he believed that that was the sentiment of the people of St. Louis, which city he in part represented.

Mr. Wood said that in his judgment the people demanded a reduction of taxation, and it was for Congress to determine whether the income tax was not one of those which should be abolished. He believed that it is, for it was unjust, unequal, and unconstitutional, the Constitution requiring taxation to be collected in proportion to population.

The State of New York now paid thirty per cent. of the income tax, while its population was only one-twelfth of the entire population of the country. The largest taxpayer in the United States was A. T. Stewart. He had paid $1,400,000 of income tax in a year into the Treasury; but it was not he who actually paid it, it was the people who purchased goods from him. He was but the agent of the people, and charged that tax upon them in the prices of his goods.

Mr. Allison argued that according to the argument of Mr. Wood the people of the Western States, while not paying so much income tax directly as the people of the Eastern States, paid that tax indirectly, just as Mr. Stewart's customers paid his income tax in the additional prices for his wares. He was willing to extend the exemption to $2000, and then retain the tax on all incomes, whether from business or from property, or from accumulated capital.

Mr. Sargent remarked that there was not one chance in twenty that the tariff bill would pass Congress this session, and it was very doubtful, besides, whether that bill made a reduction. He believed, therefore, that the pending bill was the only opportunity which members would have to redeem their pledges to reduce taxation.

He would therefore favor the abolition of the income tax. If it could not be abolished, he would favor its reduction. He believed that if the tax were honestly collected it would in a few years pay off the national debt.

Mr. Potter agreed with the argument yesterday of his colleague (Mr. Davis), that the House was estopped from continuing the income tax beyond 1870. He denied that this tax, or any tax so odious, so oppressive, so demoralizing

SONG.

O, moonlight deep and tender,
A year and more agone,
Your mist of golden splendor
Round my betrothal shone!

O, elm leaves dark and dewy,
The very same ye seem,
The low wind trembles through ye,
Ye murmur in my dream.

O, river, dim with distance,
Flow thus forever by,
A part of my existence
Within your heart doth lie!

O, stars, ye saw our meeting,
Two beings and one soul,
Two hearts so madly beating
To mingle and be whole.

O, happy night, deliver
Her kisses back to me,
Or keep them all, and give her
A blissful dream of me. [*Lowell.*

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, June 2, 1870.

The Latest Skeleton.

Another skeleton has been discovered, and there are numerous surmises as to whose it is and where it comes from. Reporters have been trying hard to erect it into a romantic story, though as yet they have not succeeded. The skeleton was found between the weather-boards and the chimney of a house in Columbia street. It was discovered while some workmen were engaged in putting up a building there. To make room for the new building it became necessary to pull down part of an old one. As they were pulling it down the skeleton fell out, and the smoke of romance arose. The skeleton is evidently that of a female. The bones are all complete, and the only little discrepancy noticed is that the two portions of the upper part of the skull, which is sawn off, do not properly dovetail together. There be those whose memories recall strange facts at sight of the mysterious skeleton. One old crony remembered that the house in which it was found was formerly inhabited by a man named Roper, who had had two wives, both of whom had died suddenly and somewhat mysteriously. But as a rule New York has quite enough to feel concerned about in the murders of the present. City and suburbs are full of them just now, and all kinds and quantities are perpetrated with an indiscriminateness that causes the daily newspapers to literally reek. The very printer's ink smells of blood, and the galleys may be said to run with gore.

The Free-Love Fight.

It is scarcely going too far to say that the recent McFarland trial has resulted in the creation of two factions, one of which believes in the holy and lifelong obligations imposed by marriage, and the other in the equally holy absence of obligation. These two factions fight each other vigorously, and give no evidence of ever letting up. I don't remember any case which ever cut so quickly, so sharply, so surely, to the very core of social and domestic life. Of course, wherever the history of this trial has been read the influence, to some extent, must be the same. But in New York it is necessarily more poignant than anywhere else. Go where you will, you will hear the story discussed with almost the same animation that it was in its earliest days. Life-long friends have been divided, families have been estranged, business and social relations have been dissolved, by the too warm and unrestrained discussion of the problems to which the trial gave rise. The last people whom you would have thought likely to espouse the cause of the imprudent wife and mother have been the very ones most unreasonably virulent in her defense. The pulpit and the press have quarrelled among themselves, and the names of eminent and honored men have been dragged through the mire. At the table of the boarding-house or hotel it was, it even now is, next to impossible to get through a meal without falling out with your neighbor. I hope the long and loud concussions of these two matrimonial clouds will purify the atmosphere of marriage. In these days, when women wear the moral and intellectual breeches, and have all but succeeded in grasping that power which is represented in the wearing of the material ones, it would be too much to expect young people to grow up with pure old-fashioned notions respecting the love of the wife for the husband and the parent for the child.

Mr. Gayler's Play.

When, last Monday night, Mr. Charles Gayler liberally dispensed champagne among twenty newspaper people invited to meet him in Mr. Booth's private office, he ought to have remembered that that sort of thing is in a great measure played out, that oyster-supper criticism is on its last legs, and that the good word of New York dramatic editors was not to be bought with the pop of corks and the sparkle of effervescent wine. At any rate, the criticisms which have been bestowed upon his play of *Taking the Chances* prove that these gentlemen, as a class, are above the vulgar bribe of "something to drink." Of all the notices of it which amount to anything, the *Tribune* is the only one that goes into praise. The *World* is denunciatory; the *Times* is bitter and sarcastic; the *Standard* calls the comedy a mixture of gag and buncombe; the *Herald*—but then the *Herald* is not worth mentioning in this connection. Mr. McVickar has surprised and pleased a good many people. He is a quiet, easy, natural actor, performing with much intelligence and good-nature. The character of "Peter Pomeroy" is one of those candid young men from the country who dress in butternut suits, entertain a hatred of broadcloth, and who represent a stern degree of virtue united to an uncommon quantity of bumptiousness. He bullies everyone in the play, from a lady leader of fashion to a sinecure-seeker who pins his faith to "collateral issues." The moral of the piece is spurious, the sentiment is sickly, the plot is flimsy, and the points are the broadest kind of gags. If this piece were produced at the Bowery, its spread-eaglelism would be appreciated by the newsboys and bootblacks. I can imagine Mr. Booth surveying it pensively from his private box, and saying to himself, "Well, I did it for the best—to oblige Benson!"

Lola Montez's Daughter.

A lady who professes to be the daughter of the late Lola Montez and King Leopold is to lecture at Steinway Hall this evening. Her theme is "The Equality of Woman," and she is expected to introduce some mention of the wrongs which her celebrated mamma is supposed to have suffered.

Wash and Be Clean.

In managing the Department of Public Works Mr. Tweed has so much to do that he shuts himself up in his office from morn till night, and has no less than three doors through which applications of various kinds are made to him. Through one of these notes are handed; through another a small number of interview-seekers are admitted; by the third the great majority of those who wish to see him are denied. As a rule, about sixty applicants are on hand at any one moment. Notwithstanding this Mr. Tweed has found time to bestow some attention upon the subject of "public baths." Ample provision is soon to be made for the construction of a large number. So it is *said*. The first of June is here, however, and not one bath "accommodation" has been erected yet. It is all very well to invite the multitude to wash and be clean; but since we do not live in primitive times, bathing in public, so that people can be seen from house-tops, is out of date. In connection with this subject, I might mention the adventures of a young man who, without any money, had a taste for luxuries. He went to a Russian-bath establishment, mentioned that he was a reporter for the *Evening Mail*, and was accommodated with a bath gratis. After having spent an hour and a half in that steamy and beatific nakedness which is the characteristic of that order of bath, he made his exit, attiring himself in an expensive suit of clothes belonging to another bather, and appropriating a gold watch in the vest pocket of the suit. Upon what principle of common sense the Russian-bath keeper could have expected a notice in return from a gratuitous bath bestowed upon the Bohemian I don't pretend to understand, but he evidently did cherish that expectation. The unhappy young man himself has since been arrested and placed in custody.

ALI BABA.

GENERALITIES.

A Chicago Will Case.

A curious will case has just been, temporarily at least, adjusted in Chicago. The testament was that of one Andreas Eckner. This document was drawn up by a Teutonic Justice of the Peace, who testified that when the will was executed the testator was so far gone that he could do no more than answer "yaw" to each question that was asked him. The Justice further deposed that to the best of his knowledge and belief, the said Eckner was "starved to death," possibly by impatient heirs and legatees, in a hurry to realize. However, the case being given to a jury, they found "the instrument to be the last will and testament of the deceased."

That Prodigious Florida Snake Charmer.

The Key West *Dispatch* gives the following account of the prodigy of that place whose snake charming achievements are going the rounds of the country:—

He can handle snakes, scorpions, centipedes, or what not, with perfect impunity. He makes pets and playfellows of the larger kind of rattlesnakes, twisting them around him, and dallying with their forked tongues, and their ten or twelve rattles! He actually has carried scorpions in his bosom, and wasps and hornets in his sleeves and pockets, without receiving bite or sting. In the loneliness of the grove or forest, or in any secluded place infested with snakes, he can by a few talismanic words call around him any number of snakes, which he can charm into perfect obedience to all his mandates. He can pick them up and lay them down at any given place, and at his bidding they will remain there until his return, after an absence sometimes of hours. He can take a rat or a mouse, and so manipulate it—so put that inexplicable tyrant spell upon it—that it at once becomes a mute suppliant for favor, is quiescent, and may be tumbled about at pleasure. The young magician avers that this miraculous power is given him by spirits—whether good or evil he knows not.

School Recreations in Ohio.

At Steubenville, Ohio, lately, during a severe thunder storm, a very queer circumstance took place at the new public school building. Recess was over, and while several classes were seated on the recitation benches, reciting to their respective teachers, the storm suddenly opened in all its fury. Loud claps of thunder rolled through the atmosphere; the winds blew, the lightnings flashed, the hail beat against the windows, and the air became so dark that the teachers were compelled to suspend the recitations and dismiss the classes to their seats. The pupils gradually overcame their fear of the storm, and gathered in little knots around the windows, gazing upon the warring elements without. They had remained thus a few moments, when a brilliant ball of light, about a foot in diameter, of a bluish-golden color, was observed to suddenly descend from the heavens with fearful velocity, and, dashing against the side of the tower in a slanting direction, exploded with a loud report, causing several children who were tinkering with the bell-rope to flee in dismay to the opposite end of the room.

Why John McCrady doesn't want John Chinaman to come to South Carolina.

The following are the conclusions arrived at by a Mr. John McCrady, of South Carolina, in a discussion upon the question "whether Chinese immigration should be encouraged at this time in the South." They are contained in an address to ex-Mayor Macbeth, president of an association to encourage foreign immigration:—

To sum up the results of this discussion, we conclude that the introduction of Chinese labor at the present time is unwise—

1. Because we have no certainty of our being able to control it.

2. Because it will put new power into the hands of those whose purpose it is to control it.

3. Because, if the Chinese laborer comes first, the white laborer will not come at all.

4. Because, if the white laborer comes first, the Chinese laborer can be brought afterwards with the utmost confidence of great results.

5. Because, if the Chinese laborer comes first, we will reap the benefits of neither kind of labor.

6. Because, if all these conclusions be true, the introduction of Chinese labor before that of white labor will be a practical repudiation of our own principles, and a wilful disregard of the manifest teachings of our own experience.

7. Because to get white immigration first is to gain everything, and to get Chinese immigration first is to spoil everything.

8. Because, though the Christian religion teaches us to seek rather than to shun contact with heathenism, it certainly does not permit us voluntarily to give heathen the power to legislate for us.

WHITTEMORE.

Something About the Man—What is Thought of him at Home.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, referring to the special election which was to take place yesterday in the First district of South Carolina, for a successor to Whittemore, the dealer in cadetships, and h's probable reelection to Congress, writes as follows:—

If the gossip which this gentleman's own neighbors retail about him be true, it seems strange that even the most infatuated of his black constituents should not come soon to know the man. I have listened to nothing from the lips of Rebels or Democrats, and get my estimate only from true, earnest Republicans who have had to work beside the man in one capacity and another, in legislation and in electioneering, and have come to know him by degrees. These all give him the praise of being a tireless, constant laborer, ever ready to answer any call, able to speak in stentorian tones by the hour and by the day, equally capable on the stump and in the pulpit, and an adept in all the social expedients known to the local politician. But they all attribute to him a readiness to replenish his pockets by any method, a willingness to confiscate small perquisites as well as large ones, an inability to distinguish between his personal treasury and that of the party which cannot but bring any politician eventually to grief. "Why, sir," said one gentleman to me, "when two lady school-teachers came to Darlington, and the hotel refused to take them in, this man took them down to the house of one of the best citizens, and got him to keep them over night, a man with the real Southern notion of hospitality; and then the Representative in Congress collected 75 cents apiece from them for their lodging, and put it in his own pocket. They went to the same house for shelter again a few weeks after, and offered their host in the morning the same sum they had paid before; and he resented it as an insult; and so the whole contemptible swindle came out." "Yes, and that was hardly smaller than collecting dimes and quarters from all the negroes in his district for a national flag, and then getting the money for the same flag from people in the North on the plea of the poverty of his people." "We found his accounts in a sad state in our Republican State Committee; and when we inquired into some of the deficiencies, he said he had spent a certain hundred dollars for printing ballots for such and such a village; but the leading negro from there contradicted him on the spot, and said on the contrary he had sent down and demanded a collection of money to pay for the tickets, which had been duly made and entrusted to him. So we were unable to certify to his correctness, but made a report speaking of his great ardor and indefatigable work in the campaign, and regretting his carelessness in keeping his accounts." Of course I, on a brief sojourn in South Carolina, cannot testify to the correctness of these stories; I merely give them as specimens of multitudes of allegations freely made among his political friends, so far as I know uncontradicted, and going to show how natural and consistent with his entire career was the lapse which occasioned his departure from Congress.

Whittemore Re-elected.

Despatches from Charleston state that the returns of the election held yesterday are meagre, but that they indicate the re-election of Whittemore.

THE CHOW OF THE PERIOD.

In Ohio an innocent, unsuspecting crow lately fell a martyr to science in a way described in this statement of the Cincinnati *Commercial:*—

"To prevent depredations on the cornfield by the crow various devices are resorted to. On account of the many fatal accidents resulting of late from the careless handling of fire-arms, this wise bird manages not to be fooling around in the vicinity of the muzzle of the guns when they go off. The hanging to a pole, planted in the cornfield, of a dead crow, is said to act frequently as a good warning to living thieves of that race. The principal objection to the plan is the difficulty of getting a specimen to hang up. A seedy gentleman of straw, arrayed in decayed garments, is often stationed on guard over the growing crops, and does well enough for a short time, but the crows are not long in forming his acquaintance and becoming on intimate terms with him. Once, however, I saw a crow badly fooled on the thing. One day, as Professor Hobbs—who is generally adorned with rather mature raiment—was crossing a cornfield, he was suddenly attacked with one of those paralytic strokes of learning on the brain, and as stood, hat in hand, in the hot sun, hour after hour, pursuing a train of thought on some scientific subject, a crow, which had been watching him all the while, finally came to the conclusion that he was a genuine scare-crow, and picking up a dead mouse, which it accidentally came across, described a few majestic circles in the air and alighted on Professor's head to eat it (the mouse). Just then the Professor came to, and clapping his hat on with a jerk, started for home. Of course there was something of a flutter in the region of the learned man's ideas, and the crow becoming entangled in his wig, was soon on his dissecting table contributing to science."

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Combination Button-Hole
AND
SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

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Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. CAROLINE AUGUSTA GILPATRIC, by her next friend, JOHN W. SMITH, vs. MOSES G. GILPATRIC. In Divorce, of December Term, 1869, No. 69.
To MOSES G. GILPATRIC, Respondent:—Please take notice that the Court has granted a rule upon you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in the above case. Returnable SATURDAY, June 4, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., personal service having failed on account of your absence.
JAMES W. PAUL,
5 23 tuth2w Attorney for Libellant.

MEDICAL.

WONDERFUL! FOX'S CRAMP AND DIARRHŒA MIXTURE has never failed. It has saved the lives of thousands. All it needs is a fair trial. No family should be without it, whether at home or at the sea shore. "It's worth its weight in gold." No cure no pay. Prepared only by PETER P. FOX, Apothecary, TWENTY-THIRD and SPRUCE Streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all Druggists. 5 20 3m

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EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.
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Goods having been offered to me "SO CHEAP," I have been tempted to buy very largely, and am now determined to CUT DOWN MY STOCK very considerably, and THEREFORE offer Special Bargains IN DRESS GOODS,
LINEN GOODS,
SILKS AND SHAWLS,
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR
LACE GOODS, WHITE GOODS, and CORSETS,
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DOMESTICS of every make and quality.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
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EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
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JUST IN FROM AUCTION AND VERY CHEAP,
330 Dozen GENTS' and LADIES' LINEN HDKFS.
ALSO,
A Large Lot of Colored Tarlatans,
Good colors, and full 20 per cent. below regular rates.
New Hamburgs, choice and cheap.
Plaid Nainsooks, Soft Cambrics,
French Muslins, French Nainsooks,
AND A FULL LINE OF WHITE GOODS.
A SPECIALTY IN
NOTTINGHAM LACES FOR CURTAINS.
These goods we are certain we can sell much below regular rates.
Choice New Piques,
In all grades and styles.
Altar Laces! Altar Laces!
WIDE MECHLIN LACES, Beautiful and very cheap
RUFFLINGS, TRIMMINGS, LACES, ETC.
Another fresh invoice of
LACE COLLARS
AT
LEMAISTRE & ROSS',
No. 212 North EIGHTH Street,
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GEORGE FRYER,
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ELEGANT STOCK OF
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UNSURPASSED BY ANY IN THE CITY,
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Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

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We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, Etc. Etc.
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TIN, COPPER, AND IRON ROOFERS,
No. 1624 SOUTH Street and No. 921 RIDGE Avenue.
Patentees of the SPIRAL EXPANSIVE CONDUCTOR SPOUT. This spout has by a two years' trial proved to be a success, having put up some 500 stacks, every one of which has given entire satisfaction. It is a spiral coil, thus dispensing with the upright seam, which invariably breaks first in the spout. We guarantee it to be firm, more durable, to bear more freezing, and cost less than any other good spout. Roofing and Guttering at reasonable prices. Old Roofs Repaired and Painted. [5 21 1m

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—We are prepared to furnish English imported ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT in quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover the Paris Exhibition in 1867.
MERCHANT & CO.,
5 13 1m Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON.—The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 10 A. M. and 2 50 P. M.; leaves WILMINGTON at 6 50 A. M. and 12 50 P. M. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents Excursion Tickets, 25 cents. Chester or Hook 10 cents; Excursion Tickets, 15 cents. 5 5 1m

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 9 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR
NEW YORK
are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds,
2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.
INSURANCE ½ OF 1 PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the ship shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28 s PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Thursday, June 16, at 8 A. M.
The ACHILLES will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on June
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, June 4, at 8 A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, June 4.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, June 4th. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, June 11th.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 1 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons, Capt. Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 892 tons, Capt. Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Capt. Gray.
JUNE, 1870.
Prometheus, Friday, June 3.
J. W. Everman, Friday, June 10.
Prometheus, Friday, June 17.
J. W. Everman, Friday, June 24.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P M. on day of sailing.
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 2 DOCK Street,
Or to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 5 2 tf

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 31, 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, June 4, 9 A. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, June 11, at 1 P. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 14, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

	Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY INMAN TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4 s

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 6th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
5 4 No. 123 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11 s

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 15

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN.
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

INFALLIBILITY.

Cardinal Antonelli in Defense of the Dogma.

The full reply of Cardinal Antonelli, on behalf of the Holy See to the note of Count Darn, the late French Minister of Foreign Affairs, which received the perfect concurrence of Germany, Austria, Bavaria, Italy, and Spain, has just been made public, although it dates back to the 19th of March. It was addressed to Monsignor Chigi, the Apostolic Nuncio at Paris, and is very lengthy and elaborate. We select the following paragraphs:—

It results from these principles that, if the infallibility of the Church embrace—but not in the sense indicated by the French despatch—all that is necessary to the preservation of the integrity of the faith, no prejudice can accrue therefrom to science, history, or politics. The prerogative of infallibility is not an unknown fact in the Catholic world. At all times the supreme magistracy of the Church has dictated the rules of faith without the internal arrangements of States being interfered with, and without their princes seeing just cause for alarm. They, indeed, wisely appreciating the influence of these regulations in the light of good order and civilized society, often constituted themselves the avengers and defenders of the doctrines defined, and obtained the full and respectful observance of the same by means of their royal concurrence.

Does it not again follow from this that, if the Church was instituted by its divine Founder as a true and perfect society, distinct from and independent of the civil power, invested with a full and triple authority—legislative, judiciary, and coercive—no confusion should arise therefrom in the progress of human society and the exercise of the rights of both powers. The competency of the one and of the other is clearly distinct and determined by the respective aim which they pursue. By virtue of its authority the Church does not interfere in any direct and absolute manner in the constitutive principles of governments, in the forms of different civil *regimes*, in the political rights of citizens, in their duties with respect to the State, and other matters pointed out in the Minister's note. But no society can exist without a supreme principle as regulator of the morality of its actions and its laws. Such is the sublime mission confided by God to the Church, with a view to the happiness of nations, and without requiring for the accomplishment of this ministry interference with the free and prompt action of governments. It is, in fact, the Church that, in inculcating the principle of rendering to God the things that belong to God, and to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, imposes at the same time upon her children the obligation to obey conscientiously the authority of princes. But these should in their turn remember that, if they issue laws contrary to the principles of eternal justice, to obey them would not be to render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, but to purloin from God the things that are His.

I say anew, for, as I have already remarked, the doctrines contained in the above-named document, far from being new and unheard of, are not, as a whole, other than the Catholic teachings professed in all ages by the whole Church, as all the pastors of Catholicism summoned by the supreme head of the hierarchy to render authentic testimony in the bosom of the council to the faith and tradition of the Universal Church solemnly attest. On the other hand, we must hope that Catholic doctrine, receiving new and solemn confirmation from the fathers of the Council of the Vatican, will be received by a faithful people as the rainbow of peace and dawn of a better future.

The sole aim of the confirmation of these doctrines is, in fact, to recall to modern society the principles of justice and honesty, and thus to restore to the world that peace and prosperity which the perfect observance of the Divine laws alone can produce. Such is the steady hope of all the worthy people who hailed with joy the announcement of a council; such is the conviction of the fathers of the Church, hastening hither rejoicing at the voice of the supreme pastor; such is the prayer that the vicar of Jesus Christ continually addresses to God in the midst of the troubles and difficulties of his pontificate. Then one does not comprehend wherefore the bishops should have to renounce their episcopal authority as a consequence of the definition of Papal infallibility.

By an analogous motive—the authority of bishops being strengthened by the solemn confirmation of the Papal infallibility—that of princes, and of Catholic princes particularly, will become no less so. The prosperity of the Church and the tranquillity of the State depend upon the strict and intimate union of the two supreme powers. Who does not perceive from this that not only the authority of princes will suffer no diminution from the supremacy of the Pontiff, but that it will, on the contrary, find therein a support? What obedience, what respect, what protection do not the sons of the Church owe to the authority established by God to direct princes and people to the supreme end of eternal salvation? These monarchs cannot ignore that the royal power has been given them for the defense and patronage of Christian society. But precisely because the principle of authority shall have been confirmed in the Church and her head, a new force and impulse will be communicated to the sovereign power, which has the same divine origin and common interest. Thus, if the perversity of the period has separated these two powers, and placed the one and the other in a difficult and painful position, to the great prejudice of human society, relations of the closest nature shall come to unite both by an indissoluble tie for the defense of the great religious and social interests, and the path be opened up leading to a more joyful and prosperous future.

From the preceding considerations, it oozes out that the council is not summoned to discuss political interests, as the despatch of M. Daru would appear to indicate. The French Government would scarcely, therefore, find sufficient motive for deviating from the line of conduct it had traced out for itself with regard to the council, and would not desire to insist on the demand for the communication of the decrees that are to be submitted to the examination and the discussion of the venerable assembly of bishops.

THE "RIVISTA EUROPEA" ON GARIBALDI.

In the April number of the *Rivista Europea* there is an excellent review of General Garibaldi's two novels, "Cantoni il Volontario" and "Clelia, The Rule of the Monk," by Signor Angelo de Gubernatis. As it may be interesting to our readers to learn what is the judgment of liberal and educated Itaty on the last literary productions of the General, we shall give a brief *resume* of the review. Signor de Gubernatis regrets that General Garibaldi should have been tempted to write novels when there was one book which he might have written with the greatest success, and which was naturally to be expected from him. "My Memories," or "The Legend of the Camicia Rossa," when related by the General, would have deservedly attracted millions of readers. It would have been well for Garibaldi had he never read the volumes of Victor Hugo and Guerrazzi, especially those of the latter, whom the author of "Clelia" has followed only too faithfully in his curses against tyrants, and in his imprecations against priests. It is probable that no one will read any future novels of General Garibaldi except his own volunteers, for whom alone they seem to be adapted. The General has done everything he could to restrict the circle of his readers. He calls the Italian Government "always hypocritical" and "always perverse;" he constantly insults the Italian army; he gives to Jews the opprobrious epithets of "vagabonds and usurers;" and he declares that he would like to see the churches sacked, even at the risk of causing the destruction of some masterpiece of art. In the "Cantoni," Garibaldi seems to exhaust all his vocabulary in violent abuse of the priesthood; the priest is "a vampire, a fox, a reptile, a viper, a hyena, an insect, a goat, a serpent, or a wolf;" in fact, the priest is represented as constituting in himself at least half of a large zoological collection. But even this does not satisfy the General; the priest, according to him, is "a pest, a cryptogamous animal, the slave of the demon, an assassin, an enemy of Italy, an enemy of the human race, a buffoon, a master of all deceit, a real secret police, the solid pedestal of despotism, the quintessence of the horrid ministry of hell," besides a number of appellations which we purposely omit. In the "Cantoni," Signor de Gubernatis says, there is no novel or fiction whatever; to call it a novel is a mere pretense; the real aim is too apparent, which is to vent imprecations on the Government and the priesthood. He says that the General's brain seems like a ship without a compass; it strikes against every rock and every shore, for the good pilot is wanting—the goddess Reason, whom the General names indeed, but to whom he is so little devoted as to offend her in almost every page. The author of "Clelia" and of "Cantoni" has belied the apparent simplicity of his character; he has followed the perfidious advice of his flatterers, and so sinks under the weight of his and their imprudence. If the General would rise again in the estimation of the world, he must not continue to write as he has done lately. His hymns to women (and these, it should be noted, are only in honor of young women) do not remove the unpleasant impression which is created by his incessant imprecations against that part of Italy which is not exclusively Garibaldian. These hymns struggle to reach a poetical elevation, but they are weighed down by sheer monomaniacal exclamations. There are a few beautiful pages in the "Cantoni;" and these are those in which the General, forgetting to speak of himself, pays a tribute of honor to some one of his brave companions in arms. Signor de Gubernatis concludes by saying, "I would rather have broken my pen than have been obliged to write such painful words of the man of our affections; but I would rather become dumb than not raise an alarm against writings which, recommended by a revered name, can destroy in one single day all the good which in a whole year's hard work thousands of poor teachers have achieved in our popular schools."

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES,

No. 608 CHESNUT Street.

MANUFACTORY, No. 22 South FIFTH Street.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO

Wholesale Dealers in

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets

2 25] Second floor, and late of No. 56 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.

TOWER CLOCKS.
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RICHMOND & CO.,

FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE WAREROOMS

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,

6 11 PHILADELPHIA

WILLIAM FARSON'S

Improved Patent Sofa Bed

Makes a handsome Sofa and comfortable Bed, with Spring Mattress attached. Those wishing to economize room should call and examine them at the extensive first-class Furniture Warerooms of

FARSON & SON,

No. 228 S. SECOND Street.

Also, WILLIAM FARSON'S PATENT EXTENSION TABLE FASTENING. Every table should have them on. They hold the leaves firmly together when pulled about the room. 3 19smwfm

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Selling at Cost,

No. 1019 MARKET Street.

4 18 3m G. R. NORTH.

WATER PURIFIERS.

FARSON'S

New Patent Water Filter and Purifier

Will effectually cleanse from all IMPURITIES, and remove all foul taste or smell from water passed through it.

In operation and for sale at the MANUFACTORY, No. 220 DOCK Street, and sold by House-furnishing Stores generally. 5 21t

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS. 2 5

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 26 NORTH WHARVES

AND

No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. 2 23s

ALEXANDER CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on New Jersey Southern Railroad.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco and Riverton.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:45 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Bristol

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 5, and 6 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Scherck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10:45 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 4, 5, 15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 2:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 2:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

May 30, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stenmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:40 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 7:40 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8:00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3:55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10 20 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8 00 A. M.
	arrives at Erie	7 40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	10 50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8 15 P. M.
	arrives at Erie	7 25 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	7 40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6 00 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7 20 P. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL	leaves Williamsport	1 30 P. M.
" " "	arrives at Lock Haven	2 45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	8 50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9 25 P. M.
	arrives at Philadelphia	6 20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9 00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8 15 A. M.
	arrives at Philadelphia	6 30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Williamsport	9 45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9 50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12 25 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5 20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9 25 A. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL	leaves L. Haven	11 35 A. M.
" " "	arr. Williamsp't	12 50 P. M.
BALD EAGLE EX.	leaves Lock Haven	9 35 P. M.
" " "	arr. Williamsport	10 50 P. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6:05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., and Reading at 7:30 A. M. and 6:35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M. and 9:25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2:50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7:00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:20 A. M., 12:45, and 6:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philakelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M. and 11:25 A. M., passing Reading at 7:23 A. M. and 1:27 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon and 6:00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train from New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 4:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg and at 12:05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 3:45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:25 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6:45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7:15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9:40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4:45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5:20 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6:55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5:25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8:15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10:00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1:05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9:00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8:05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER Sup't,

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MAY 29, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8 00 A M.
Paoli Accommodation	12 50 and 7 10 P. M.
Fast Line	12 30 P. M.
Erie Express	11 00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2 30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4 10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5 30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8 00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10 30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11 30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6 10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3 10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6 30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n	8:20 A. M. and 8:40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:25 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12 55 P. M.
Erie Express	5:40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9 40 P. M.
Pacific Express	2:55 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent. No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent. No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT, 4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hacketts town, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1:15, 3:30, and 5:20 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8:00 and 11:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM Bethlehem at 8:55, and 10:35 A. M.; 2:15, 5:05, and 8:25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 7:05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 and 9:45 P. M.

Abington at 2:35, 4:55, and 6:45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9:30 A. M. and 8:10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, April 21, 1870.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1:20, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4½, 5:05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9:20, 10:05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6:55, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:50, 12 A. M., 1¼, 2, 3, 3:40, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ASSEMBLY.

TWELFTH DAY'S SESSION.

This Morning's Proceedings of the Presbyterian General Assembly—General Business—Reports of Committees—Reports on the Chicago Seminary—A Majority and a Minority Report—Further Consideration of the Finance Report.

The reunited Presbyterian General Assembly convened this morning at 9 o'clock, the Moderator in the chair.

The Devotional Exercises.

The usual preliminary devotional exercises occupied the first half hour. Prayers and addresses were made by various commissioners, and several hymns from the Assembly's pamphlet were sung.

Business Resumed.

The minutes were read and, after several unimportant alterations were made, were approved.

Invitations were received from the officers of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum and the Penitentiary, asking that those of the commissioners who might wish would visit those institutions. Received with thanks.

Report on the Polity of the Church.

The Committee on the Polity of the Church made a report, which was received, and presented the following overtures:—

OVERTURE B.

The Committee on the Polity of the Church report Overture B, a petition from certain missionaries in Japan, viz.:—Rev. D. Thompson, of the Presbytery of Ohio, Rev. E. Cornes, of the Presbytery of Chicago, and Rev. O. Carrothers, of the Presbytery of St. Clairsville, asking to be constituted into a presbytery, to be called the Presbytery of Yeddo.

The committee recommend, inasmuch as it is expected that other missionaries will soon be sent to that field, that the prayer of the memorialists be granted, and that they be and hereby are constituted a presbytery, to be known as the Presbytery of Yeddo, and to be attached to the Synod of China, when organized.

Ordered, that the Presbytery of Yeddo meet at such time and place as may be indicated by any two of the members of that presbytery, and be opened with a sermon by the minister whom two of the members may designate.

OVERTURE E.

The Committee on the Polity of the Church report Overture E, an application for the formation of a new presbytery in Florida.

The committee recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, and that the Assembly hereby constitute the Presbytery of East Florida, to be composed of Rev. Charles O. Reynolds, of the Presbytery of New York; Rev. William N. Page, of the Central Presbytery of Philadelphia; Rev. Jonathan C. Gibbs, of Atlantic Presbytery; Rev. J. W. C. Pennington, D. D., of the Third Presbytery of New York; and that said Presbytery of East Florida be attached to the Synod of Atlantic, and that the first meeting of the presbytery be held at Jacksonville the third Wednesday in June, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., and be opened with a sermon by Rev. C. O. Reynolds, or, in his absence, by Rev. William N. Page.

The overtures were approved by the passage of appropriate resolutions.

Report on an Indian Institution.

Rev. Mr. Cooper read the following paper, which was received and adopted.:—

Whereas, The Western portion of the Church, in the providence of God, is especially entrusted with the duty of promoting the education of the Indians, as an essential means of elevating and perpetuating a race now rapidly passing away.

And whereas, A proposition is now favorably entertained by the United States Government to maintain a sufficient number of professorships to secure academic and normal scholarships in an institution which by charter belongs to the Presbyterian Church, and which has grown out of her missionary work:

Resolved, That the Assembly approves the benevolent design of those individuals who are co-operating with the Government to secure this end, and regards with especial favor the proposition to establish and maintain, in connection with the Indian Department at Washington, said professorships in Highland University, with a view to educate Indian youth for teachers and missionaries to be employed in the civilization of their tribes.

Report on the Chicago Seminary.

The Special Committee on the Theological Seminary of the Northwest made a report through the chairman, Dr. Reed. The chairman stated that this was not a unanimous report, as the committee could not agree, and that a minority report would also probably be presented.

The following is the report of the majority:—

The Majority Report.

From the eleventh annual report of the Board of Directors presented to this Assembly, it appears that thirty-five young men have been in attendance during the past year, seven have completed the prescribed course of study and have received the usual certificate of graduation.

The students in the seminary have spent much of the time unoccupied in study in special evangelistic labor in the city of Chicago, and with marked success, being made the instruments of the hopeful conversion of many, and their ingathering to the neighboring churches.

The Rev. Willis Lord, D. D., presents to the Assembly his resignation of the chair of Didactic and Polemic Theology. The committee recommend that the resignation be accepted and the following resolution be adopted:

Resolved, That in accepting Dr. Lord's resignation of the Cyrus H. McCormick Chair of Didactic and Polemic Theology in the Theological Seminary of the Northwest, the General Assembly expresses its sense of the ability and fidelity with which he has discharged the important duties committed to him; and our gratitude to the great Head of the Church for the success by which He has marked His approbation of Dr. Lord's labors in training young men for the Gospel ministry; praying that all his future labors for the promotion of sound scriptural education may be abundantly blessed, and that at the last he may receive from the Lord himself the promised public approval, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

The report of the Board of Trustees, which accompanies that of the directors, exhibits the financial condition of the seminary.

There have also been submitted a minority report signed by five of the directors, and a protest signed by two of the directors, representing that the action of the majority has not been in accordance with previous directions of the General Assembly.

A number of gentlemen connected with or interested in this seminary appeared before the committee and were heard at length.

From all which your committee is obliged to state, as we do with deep regret, that the difficulties heretofore existing and which were supposed to have been amicably and finally adjusted by the action of the Assembly sitting in the First Presbyterian Church in Pittsburg in November last, still continue or have broken out afresh; that by this renewal of strife the interests of the seminary are greatly imperilled and our common Christianity subject to reproach.

In view of the facts that have come before us, the committee recommends the following action, based upon the decision of the Assembly in November last:—

Resolved, 1. That the Assembly solemnly enjoins upon the parties concerned that no further controversy respecting past issues be indulged in, and all should cordially unite in efforts to promote the prosperity of the institution in the field of usefulness now open before it.

Resolved, 2. Inasmuch as the chair of theology has been vacated by the resignation of Dr. Lord, and Mr. McCormick has been released from the fourth instalment of his bond, according to the direction of the Assembly, no occasion exists for further controversy in reference to these matters.

Resolved, 3. Inasmuch as it appears that dissatisfaction has been created by the election of trustees in April last the Assembly enjoins upon the directors to make such changes as will conform their action to article 3 of the Agreement, whereby persons not unacceptable to either party shall take the places of the three trustees who resigned in accordance with the direction of the Assembly.

Resolved, That in compliance with article 4 of the Agreement, "all the friends and patrons of the Seminary shall have a proper share in the management of the institution, and those friends of the Seminary who have not yet contributed towards its endowment shall make prompt and earnest efforts to complete the endowment."

The term of office of the following members of the Board of Directors expires at this session of the Assembly, viz:—

Ministers	*Ruling Elders*,
S. T. Wilson, D. D.,	Henry Phelps,
J. G. Monfort, D. D.,	J. McKee Peoples,
J. P. Safford, D. D.,	Samuel Howe,
F. T. Brown, D. D.,	John Woodbridge,
F. N. Ewing,	J. C. Backus.

The committee recommend the filling of these vacancies by an election of directors by the Assembly.

The committee recommend that the vacancy in the Chair of Didactic and Polemic Theology be filled by this Assembly.

V. D. REED, Chairman.

Rev. William E. McClaren, a member of the committee, presented the minority report. Both reports were received. The following is the minority report:—

The Minority Report.

The committee regrets to state that the difficulties heretofore existing in the Seminary of the Northwest, and which were supposed to have been amicably and finally adjusted by the action of the assembly which met in the First Presbyterian Church at Pittsburg in November last, still continue, or have broken out afresh; that by this renewal of strife the interests of the seminary are greatly imperilled and our common Christianity subjected to reproach.

Complaint has been made before your committee against the action of the Board of Directors in re-electing the three members of the Board of Trustees who were displaced in 1869.

After a careful and prolonged investigation of this matter, your committee is constrained to express its regret that the parties to the agreement signed in Chicago on the 3d day of November, 1869, did not arrive at a more distinct understanding of the terms of the agreement at the time. It is apparent that each put a very different interpretation upon the language of the compact, and this, so far as we can judge, without any secret reservation or intention to differ.

An agreement or covenant upon which the contracting parties without fault, and each ignorant of the other's views, put two different interpretations, must necessarily fail to give practical satisfaction. In this view of the case, therefore, it cannot properly be said that any default in complying with the alleged terms of the agreement is of the nature of a moral violation of the compact.

Under these circumstances, and in view of all the facts which have come before us, your committee recommend the following resolutions:—

Resolved, 1. That the Assembly solemnly enjoins upon the parties concerned that no further controversy respecting past issues be indulged in, and that all cordially unite in efforts to promote the prosperity of the institution in the field of usefulness now about to widen so greatly before it.

Resolved, 2. That the Board of Trustees be advised to consider whether it would not be in the interests of peace and harmony to receive the resignation of the three trustees in question, that their places may be filled more satisfactorily to all parties.

Resolved, 3. That those friends of the seminary who have not yet contributed towards its endowment shall make a prompt and earnest effort to raise for it the sum of at least $25,000.

It was moved that that portion of the majority report, which charges a breach of covenant on either party be stricken out. It was moved to lay this motion on the table. Lost.

Considerable discussion was elicited by these reports which was participated in by Rev. Mr. McCormick, who is the representative of the dissatisfied party, Dr. Reed, Governor Pollock, Rev. Mr. Spofford, and Rev. Dr. J. C. Backus.

Dr. Backus offered a resolution as an amendment to the amendment, and moved to strike out the original words for its insertion. He said that instead of charging upon either party any breach of contract he would strike this out and insert "that, as the directors appointed do not seem to be agreeable to both parties, the three be directed to resign, and that the directors elect in their places others who will be agreeable."

On motion both amendments were laid upon the table.

Three of the resolutions in the report were then adopted item by item.

On the resolution proposing that the places of the three unpopular trustees who resigned by order of this Assembly be filled with persons who shall be satisfactory to both parties, another discussion took place.

The Discussion.

Dr. Buchanan said, in self-vindication, that parties had been referred to and that the vote by which the three gentlemen had been returned was not a party vote. I am not and never have been a party man, and was not actuated by a party spirit. My feeling was to do what I considered for the best interests of the Assembly.

Rev. C. L. Thompson said he thought something was due to the interests of this House. The sentiment throughout the Northwest in regard to this Northwest Seminary, both amongst ministers and churches, is "Let us have peace." It is claimed here that there was no intention to violate the agreement. It was unquestionably violated, and now what shall we do? The idea is to elect three men unobjectionable to either party. But that was done a year ago, and what was the result? This Assembly should vindicate itself before the churches and ministers of the Northwest in regard to this question. There is only one way for the settlement of this difficulty, and that is for the Assembly to take a firm, decided stand in regard to this matter, and then, and then only, will we have peace.

Judge Skinner said it was his misfortune to be on the committee who had this matter in charge last May. We spent the entire week of the last session in investigating this question. That committee agreed upon a report, and the first thing it stipulated was that Mr. McCormick should pay the $25,000. We received this report with the utmost gratification last May. We now have it again. I fear, with the best motives, we are about to do injustice. It is a question of law. When a contract is taken into account, all the provisions in it are to be taken into account. One of the provisions was that these three gentlemen should resign, and that others should be elected in their places. We are called upon to pass severe censure on three gentlemen of high standing who have labored for years in behalf of this institution and the Church. All I ask is that no unjust imputation may remain upon these pure men, and that they may not leave this Assembly with any feelings against them. All mention of censure is in the preamble, which is not now before the Assembly. We are now to vote upon a resolution.

The reading of the resolution was called for, which request was complied with.

An Amendment.

Rev. Dr. McCormick offered as an amendment to the resolution of the majority report the following from the minority report. He said he offered it as a peace measure, and fully in accordance with the declaration of the brother from Cincinnati, who recently spoke on the subject:—

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be advised to consider whether it would not be in the interest of peace and harmony to receive the resignation of the three trustees in question, that their places may be filled more satisfactorily to all parties.

Dr. Wilson thought that this would be no peace measure. It was equivalent to abandoning the Chicago Seminary.

It was moved to lay this amendment on the table. Carried.

The question was then taken on the item of the committee's report, which was then adopted.

The final resolution was then adopted.

The preamble, which contains the words of censure, was then considered.

The Final Adoption.

It was moved to strike out all the offensive or fault-finding words. Carried.

The preamble was then adopted, and subsequently the whole report.

Dr. Reed said that by accepting this report the Assembly agreed to go into an election for directors. Nominations would now be in order, that the election might take place two days hence.

Two tickets were nominated.

The Nominations.

The first embraces the following gentlemen:—Rev. Robert W. Patterson, D. D., Rev. W. S. Curtis, D. D., Rev. G. C. Noyes, Rev. L. Pratt, Rev. L. H. Reed; and Elders J. S. Farrard, M. P. Ayres, H. E. Seeley, Isaac Scarritt, and S. Harvey.

The second embraces the following:—Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., Rev. Arthur Swazey, Rev. Willis G. Craig, Rev. F. A. Ewing, Rev. S. T. Wilson, D. D.; and Elders A. T. Seelye, V. A. Turpin, M. P. Ayres, Samuel Howe, and Hovey K. Clarke.

The Chicago Professorship.

The Moderator stated that this was also the time for receiving nominations to fill the professor's chair in the same institution vacated by Dr. Lloyd.

Rev. L. Prentiss, D. D., T. H. Skinner, Jr., and Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., were nominated. Dr. Prentiss asked leave to withdraw his name, which was refused. The election was made the order of the day for to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock.

The Moderator said that in such an important election as this divine guidance should be asked that the choice should be made aright, and called upon Dr. Beatty to lead in prayer.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Beatty.

The following prayer was then offered by Dr. Beatty:—

Great and gracious God, we rejoice that we are permitted under all circumstances to come to Thee to ask Thy direction, Thy help, and Thy blessing. Especially we thank Thee, O Thou great Head of the Church, that Thou art ever ready to listen to the cries of those who belong to Thy Church on earth, to its interests and welfare. We come before Thee this morning humbly and earnestly to beg Thy direction and help from on high. We are about to engage in the most solemn and responsible work of electing a professor in one of our theological seminaries. We ask God to direct us. We ask for the spirit of Christ from on high. Oh, send down Thy love into our hearts—the love of God, the love of truth, the love of Thy Church, and we pray Thee, Heavenly Father, that Thou wilt so guide and direct and influence our minds, our hearts, our conduct, our final votes, that this matter may be so settled as to be for the honor of God and for the interests of that institution whose professor we are to elect.

We beseech Thee, Almighty God, that Thou wilt bless this institution; that thou wilt heal all difficulties in the midst of it; that Thou wilt heal all animosities; that Thou wilt calm down all prejudice. We beseech of Thee to shed through all our Church, and especially that region more immediately concerned, an especial interest in the welfare of this institution, that thay may lay hold of it with earnestness, and that we may support it with munificence. We pray Thee, Almighty God, that Thou wilt open the way for a settlement of all difficulties there, and grant that whoever may be elected to this responsible place may go there under the blessing of Almighty God, with the great good of the Church throughout our land. Our Father in Heaven, grant us the help of Thy holy spirit. Oh, grant us that wisdom which is profitable to direct, that wisdom which cometh from faith, which is first pure, and then peaceable, and gentle, and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits without hypocrisy, and the fruit of peace abound in all respects to the glory of God. We ask it for our dear Redeemer's sake. Amen.

The Finance Report.

The consideration of the Finance Committee's report was then resumed. The following closing items of the report concerning the Five Million Fund were discussed:—

The committee having considered what practical measures should be suggested to the General Assembly, with a view to realizing the Five Million Memorial Fund before the third Thursday in May, 1871, according to resolution of the Pittsburg Convention,"

It was unanimously agreed to recommend:—

1. "Appointment of a committee for raising and disposition of this fund, subject to the principles now agreed upon.

2. "That this committee shall examine the claims of particular institutions seeking to enjoy the benefit of the fund, either by direct appropriation or their own efforts, the results of which are reckoned as part of the fund.

3. "That a simultaneous collection be made in all the congregations on the second Sabbath of January next, when the ministers, having prepared the way by keeping the subject constantly before the people in the interval, shall more specially urge the contribution upon them."

A motion was made to change the day of the collection, which was laid upon the table.

Various speeches were made upon the items.

Judge Skarrett offered the following, to be added to the plan of the committee:—

4. That the committee constituted by the first resolution be instructed to prepare and forward to each congregation a clear, distinct, and minute plan for the subscribing, reporting, collecting, and forwarding the amounts contributed to this fund, and also to prepare and send suitable blanks for these purposes.

5. That our presbyteries and synods be instructed at their fall meetings to make careful inquiry of each pastor and elder and know if their subscriptions have been prompt.

6. The individuals of all our congregations, in cases of failure, to take such measures as may best secure this result.

The addition of Judge Skinner was lost.

An amendment was made to the last item of this report, stating that in place of fixing the date the collection be taken as near as possible simultaneously in the month of January next. This amendment was adopted, and the entire report was then adopted.

The Moderator announced the names of gentlemen who had been appointed on several committees.

Rev. Dr. Dickson moved that the Assembly take into consideration the question of where the next meeting of the General Assembly shall take place. This was agreed to, and the First Presbyterian Church of the city of Chicago was nominated. The vote being taken, this city was unanimously accepted by the Assembly.

On motion of Dr. Booth, it was resolved that a session of the Assembly be held this evening at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving synodical reports, and for any other business which may come up.

Colonel McKee, of San Francisco, from the Committee on Freedmen, presented a minority report, which was read.

The report was accepted and placed upon the docket until the majority report came up.

It was moved that the second order of the day to-morrow afternoon be the election of directors of the several boards. Agreed to.

Adjourned with prayer by Rev. David Irvin.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S CASE—A POST OFFICE CLERK IN TROUBLE.—Charles Saulsburg, a clerk in the Post Office, was before United States Commissioner Biddle this afternoon, on the charge of stealing letters and making use of their contents.

Philip H. Schuyler sworn—My attention was called to defendant by the Special Agent of the Post Office Department; on Tuesday evening I followed him after he left the office; he had then changed his clothing; that is, his coat for a linen one; it was about ten minutes after 9 o'clock; he went out Library street to Fifth, to Chestnut, and crossed to the west side of Fifth, above Chestnut; he then went into Minor street, where he stopped; he was then among a lot of barrels; he came out again and went up Fifth and to Market street, and to the west side of Sixth to an alley, the name of which I don't know, and there I missed him; Mr. Keyser came up to me, and while we were talking defendant came down to Market street; when between Sixth and Seventh streets where there were some boxes; there I lost sight of him; I remained at Sixth street; saw him tearing paper as he was going from Fifth and Chestnut towards Minor street, and throwing it in the gutter; the next he threw was after he came out from the barrels on Minor street; Mr. Keyser and I picked up these papers; the first we got was at Fifth and Market streets; the next was at Fifth and Minor; I have made a mistake, we did not pick up until last. (Fragments shown witness.) These we got at Fifth and Minor; Mr. Keyser put them in his pocket; the second lot we picked up was on Fifth street opposite Penintan's gate; (other fragments shown)—they are those that we picked up; we gathered up fragments at other places on the route taken by the defendant, but those I did not see thrown there.

Francis Keyser, a clerk in the Post Office Department testified—That defendant was a clerk in the Philadelphia Post Office; I saw him a few minutes after 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening, in the Post Office, take a bundle of letters from the Pennsylvania case and put them in his pocket; at this time I called Mr. Schuyler's attention to the fact; witness then corroborated the testimony of Mr. Schuyler as to following the defendant and picking up the fragments; witness, on cross-examination, had witnessed the theft from the roof of the court building adjoining the Post Office.

James M. Longacre sworn—I am a resident of Philadelphia; I recognize in this envelope the fragments of a letter and a check mailed by me; I put the letter in the office on the evening of the 31st; it was directed to my brother at Danville; the check was for $500; there was also an unfinished note for $300; I recognize fragments of both of those; both of these required indorsement to be used.

The hearing is still going on.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The following appears in one of our cotemporaries:—

☞ M. H. Co., NOTICE.—Stated meeting this evening, at 8 o'clock, at No. 746 South Eighth street.

FRANCIS A DEVITTS, Sec.

What does it mean? Can the "Squire" tell?

—Several city members of the Legislature of 1869 were represented by corporators in the Sewage bill, each of whom received 1400 shares of stock, which at its present valuation, is worth $3500. Is it any wonder that the corruptionists want to be renominated?

—The honest Republicans of the Twenty-second ward are throwing hot shot into the camp of the "ring." Germantown will do nobly this fall in keeping Hong and Harmer at home; the first to do plain vanishing, the second to "peg away."

—William M. Taylor, clerk, Germantown, appears as corporator in many of the bills of incorporation passed by the last Legislature. Germantown is included in the Sixteenth district, represented by Hong.

—The Tenth and Eleventh and Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets Railway Companies have jointly paid $40,000 for the charter of the Twelfth and Sixteenth Streets Road. Tune—"Up in a Baloon."

—The old buildings on Third street, below Chestnut, are being torn down to accommodate the Tradesmen's Bank structure.

—The new play ground situated in the new park on the west bank of the Schuylkill will be thrown open to-morrow afternoon.

—The farmers state that the ground is decidedly moist, that corn is a failure, and that the hay crop will be much injured.

—Jupiter Pluvius evidently looks with disdain upon the national game, else why this continued weather?

—Captain Creeley feels satisfied that he will attain Congressional honors.

—A new class will be admitted to the High School on June 27.

—The demand for the new coupons is increasing.

—Athletic and Forest City this afternoon.

—Our city fathers meet again to-day.

THE STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AT THE ARCH STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—The festival at the Broad and Arch Streets Methodist Episcopal Church opened last evening and was very largely attended. As it was the first time that the structure was thrown open to the public, many availed themselves of the opportunity of witnessing its beautiful interior. The walls are of a bright but chaste color, which contrasts most beautifully with the ceiling, which is Gothic in its plan, consisting of ornamental ribs in red and white, springing from corbels. At the Arch street end of the church is a window of solid marble, which is without doubt the largest, as it is the most beautiful, in the city. It is of a beautiful pattern, finely executed, and when filled with the rich stained glass, which is to be imported from Germany, will be one of the richest and most beautiful windows in the country. The wainscoting is in solid walnut beautifully finished, as is all the wood work in the church. The galleries are of the same wood, and are of the most massive and elegant character.

The festival will continue to-night and to-morrow night, the proceeds of which are to furnish this beautiful edifice.

BURGLARY ON WALNUT STREET.—At an early hour this morning burglars entered the residence of Benjamin H. Brewster, No. 706 Walnut street, by breaking open a side panel of glass, thrusting their hands in and forcing back the bolt of the first door. Once inside they entered the parlor, took a candlestick off the parlor mantel, and lighting the candle made a complete examination of the whole premises. Mr. Brewster's vest and papers were overhauled, as well as a lot of bills, but the burglars seeing they were valueless to them threw them on the floor. Proceeding to the sleeping apartment of Mr. B., they chloroformed him, and completely ransacked the room, taking from the closets seven pieces of old family plate, a handsome gold watch, a sapphire ring, and even Mr. B.'s suit of clothes. They then left by the way they entered. On going down stairs they dropped Mr. B's pants and vest, but the remainder they took with them. Mr. B. estimates his loss at about $2000.

GINGHAMS.—For some time past the firm of Larned & Co., No. 116 Chesnut street, have been missing lots of ginghams from their establishment, and were unable to trace the thief. On Monday morning their colored porter opened the store as usual, and proceeding to the cellar commenced chopping wood. Whilst so engaged he heard a footstep overhead, and immediately rushed up stairs. On the opposite side of the street he saw a brother porter, and asked him "if he had seen any one in the store?" Porter No. 2 replied that "a man had just gone up Letitia street with a bundle." Porter No. 1 followed, and saw the thief get on a Market street car. The porter waited until the car got to Eighth street, when he made his presence known to the thief. The latter, however, was too smart for him and escaped. The porter then bundled up the stolen property, and returned to the store, receiving from the firm as a reward a five-dollar note.

THE RELAPSING FEVER.—The number of cases of relapsing fever sent to the Smallpox Hospital this week from the Bedford street district were as follows: Monday, 14; Tuesday, 11; Wednesday, 7; this morning, 8. The fever is increasing. Seven old shanties have been torn down in Baker street, back of the Bone House, the very worst in all that region, so that Baker street may now be numbered among the comparatively decent streets of Philadelphia. Three shanties have also been taken down in Dockerty's court, and the rest will soon disappear. So move the wheels of progress even in that notorious locality.

GROCERIES.—An individual named William Saunders last night entered the grocery store of George Lockner, Second and Greenwich streets, and purchasing a lot of groceries amounting to $10, ordered that they should be charged to one of Mr. Lockner's customers. Supposing that the transaction was a fair one, Mr. Lockner did so. Saunders then left, and soon commenced peddling the goods around the neighborhood, and finally disposed of the whole lot for $2. Lockner, hearing of his conduct, caused a warrant to be issued, and Saunders was taken before Alderman Lutz, who sent him to prison.

JUVENILE DEPRAVITY.—A lad named Alex. Whiteboy, employed by a butcher named Miller, who has a stall in Spring Garden Market, was yesterday sent to deliver a lot of meat, vegetables, etc. The lad instead of so doing carried the articles to a green grocery shop and sold them for a small figure. Subsequently Alex. was arrested, and Alderman Plankinton sent him to prison.

MILITARY.—Company "B," First Light Infantry, had a dress drill last evening at their Armory, Broad and Race streets, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The various movements were well executed, and elicited a great deal of praise from the people present.

FIRE.—About 11 o'clock last night a coal-oil lamp exploded in the residence of a Mr. Mahoney, No. 925 South Seventeenth street, setting fire to the furniture, etc. Through the assistance of some neighbors the flames were extinguished before doing much damage.

SUICIDE.—Andrew Hugg, residing No. 210 Stamper street, committed suicide about 2 o'clock this morning by hanging himself.

THIRD EDITION

The Texan Frontier.

Protection Demanded

The Income Tax Discussion.

The West Point Academy.

The Appointment of Cadets.

The Spanish Colonies.

Proposed Abolition of Slavery.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Troubles on the Texan Frontier.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Mr. Degener, of Texas, made an argument before the House Military Committee to-day in favor of stationing a military force on the Mexican frontier of Texas to prevent depredations by Mexican Indians. A bill for this purpose is now before the committee, and Mr. Degener alleges that so extensive have these depredations become that the settlers on the frontier are compelled to flee and abandon their farms.

The Income Tax Discussion.

The House at 12:30 resumed the consideration of the income tax, and five-minute speeches are being made for and against it.

Hon. Charles O'Neill made a speech to-day in favor of the total repeal of the income tax.

A Postponement.

The House Committees on Manufactures and Foreign Affairs have agreed to postpone their contemplated visit to Philadelphia, in connection with the proposed international exposition on the centennial anniversary of Independence. The time now fixed for the visit is June 16. June 10 having been designated at first.

Customs Receipts.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The following were the customs receipts for the week ending May 28:—

At New York	$2,527,000
At Boston	395,199
At Philadelphia	207,449
At Baltimore	227,672
At New Orleans (to May 21)	116,731
At San Francisco (to May 21)	189,234
Total for one week	$3,664,285

The Ocean Cable Scheme.

E. F. Hodges, of Boston, appeared before the House Committee on Foreign Relations in behalf of the American Ocean Cable Company, and explained the plans and purposes of the company. He advocated granting Government aid to the enterprise according to the prayer of the petition. A bill will be presented for the consideration of the committee.

Reconstruction Business.

The Committee on Reconstruction will hold a meeting to-night to consider the various questions before it.

Conscience Money

Amounting in the aggregate to $30·50 was received at the Treasury Department to-day.

Assigned to Duty

By direction of the President, Brigadier and Brevet Major General A. A. Humphreys is assigned to duty according his brevet rank.

Appointment of West Point Cadets.

The following appointments of cadets to West Point Military Academy at large, to enter the academy in 1871, have been made by the President:—

V. W. Newton, son of General Newton, of the Army; William Maynadier, son of the late Major Maynadier, of the army; Charles W. Thompson, son of Colonel Thompson, of the army; James G. Sturgis, son of General Sturgis, of the army; William Baird, son of General Baird, of the army; Alexander Rodgers, son of Captain C. R. P. Rodgers, of the navy; Arthur D. Vinton, son of the late Commodore Perry, of the navy; and Thomas G. Davis, orphan of a soldier.

FROM EUROPE.

The Proposed Abolition of Slavery in the Colonies.

MADRID, June 2.—The Liberal journals of this city condemn the proposed law for the emancipation of slaves in Spanish colonies, because by its provisions children of present slaves are to remain serving their owners too long. A modification of the bill in this respect is almost unanimously called for.

The Victims of the Spanish Brigands.

There are as yet no tidings of the Englishmen who were recently captured by brigands near Gibraltar. The Government is making efforts to hunt down the culprits.

FROM THE WEST.

A Rainy Time in Illinois.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Central Illinois was visited by a fine rain yesterday. The crops are splendid, nearly a month ahead of last year. At many points corn is ten inches high, wheat is doing first-rate, and fruit was never more plenty.

A Woman Blows Her Heart to Atoms.

Mrs. Owen Franks committed suicide at Pekin, in this State, on Tuesday, by shooting. She placed the muzzle of the gun against her breast and pulled the trigger with a string. Her heart was blown to atoms. Domestic infelicity is said to have been the cause.

Soldier Drowned.

A crippled soldier named B. P. Hamond, formerly of New York State, and lately from the Soldier-Home at Clinton, Iowa, was drowned in the Missis sippi yesterday at Dubuque by falling out of a skiff.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fatal Stabbing of a Policeman.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Police Officer Sykeman was fatally stabbed at his post, corner of Broadway and Houston street, this forenoon. James Casey and Patrick Duffy are reported to be the culprits.

Government Sale of Bonds.

There were twenty offers for bonds this morning. The awards will be two millions at 111 to 111⅛.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, June 2.—Cotton dull and nominal at 22½c. Flour dull and weak; Howard street superfine, $5@5·25; do. extra, $5·50@6·50; do. family, $6·75@8·25; City Mills superfine, $6·25@6·25; do. extra, $6·75@6·75; do. family, $7@9·50; Western superfine, $5@5·25; do. extra, $5·50@6; do. family, $6·25@7. Wheat firm; Maryland, $1·40@1·50; Western, $1·25. Corn firm for white at $1·20@1·22; yellow active at $1·12. Oats dull at 55@60c. Rye, $1·15@1·20. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky less firm at $1·08@1·09.

I. O. W. B.—Robert Gilchrist is the name of a brutish, vagabondish gulped of masculine form who devotes his whole time to the drinking of rum, and neglects his family. Robert resides at No. 1322 Carpenter street. Last night his wife asked him for some money to buy bread, when he opened upon her a terrible tirade of abuse and threatened to kill her if she dared ask him for bread. His noisy conduct aroused the whole neighborhood, and the result was that he was arrested and taken before Alderman Bonsall, who sent him to prison.

OPEN.—The door of the grocery store of E. B. Clarke & Co., corner of Broad and Walnut streets, was found open early this morning, as were also the doors of several dwellings in the Fifth Police district.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 O C & A R R bs	b60.. 83	800 sh Ph & E R.	b60 30¼
500 sh Leh Nav	35¼	100 do	c. 30¼
20 do	34¾	100 do	30¼
200 do	35¾	35 sh C & Am R. Is.	120
55 sh Penna RR.	57¾	300 sh Reading R.	54¼
100 do	57¾	100 do	s10. 54¾
3 do	57¾	100 do	54·31

MARRIED.

BAKER—CURREY.—On the 2d inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Bishop Simpson, assisted by Rev. R. J. Carson, J. W. BAKER, M. D., and ELIZA, daughter of William Currey, Esq. New York papers please copy.

FOURTH EDITION

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Troubles in Italy.

Republican Demonstrations.

Pius IX Getting Impatient.

The Cholera in India.

South American News.

The Revolt in Entre Rios.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Pope Getting Impatient.

ROME, June 2.—The Pope declines, on any pretense whatever, to delay the deliberations of the Œcumenical Council. He urges industry on the part of the fathers, and has suggested that the daily meetings begin an hour earlier than before.

The Weather and the News.

LONDON, June 2.—The weather to-day is fair. The political news is unimportant.

Formidable Republican Demonstrations in Italy.

PARIS, June 2.—The news from Italy is important. It is rumored that a formidable republican demonstration has been made at both ends of the country. The force on the Swiss border seems to be acting in concert with the Neapolitan insurgents. It is said twenty-five Greek brigands recently landed at Terra Di Lavoro, and joined the insurrectionists.

Espartero's Candidacy.

MADRID, June 2.—The adherents of Espartero have issued a circular favoring his election to the throne.

The Cholera in India.

LONDON, June 2.—Despatches from India, received to-day, mention an alarming outbreak of cholera in Rewah, in the Bengal Presidency.

Bullion in the Bank of England.

LONDON, June 2.—The bullion in hand at the Bank of England has increased £87,000 since last Thursday.

"Blackwood" Down on "Lothair."

LONDON, June 2.—A virulent criticism appears in the last number of *Blackwood* on Disraeli and "Lothair." The article puzzles politicians, and many think the Tories have taken this course to shelve him.

Marine Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, June 2.—The steamship Marathon, from New York, arrived here last evening on the way to Liverpool.

LONDONDERRY, June 2.—The European, from Quebec for Liverpool, arrived to-day.

The St. Andrew, from Quebec for Glasgow, was signalled off this port to-day.

FROM THE DOMINION.

The Methodist Conference in Session.

TORONTO, Ont., June 2.—The annual meeting of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church assembled here yesterday. Over three hundred ministers are in attendance. The Rev. William Morley, of Punshon, was unanimously elected President.

The Presbyterian Synod.

MONTREAL, June 2.—The first meeting of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, was held here yesterday. Rev. Salomon Milner, of South Falls, was elected Moderator.

The Conquerors of the Fenians.

The troops are being rapidly withdrawn from the front.

Royalty Smiles on Them.

HUNTINGTON, June 1.—Prince Arthur presented a stand of colors to the volunteers here to-day. Complimentary speeches were made by the Prince and by General Lindsay on the conduct of the men during the recent raid.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The Insurrection in the Argentine Confederation.

LISBON, June 2.—Still later dates have been received from Rio Janeiro. The news is mainly unimportant. The Argentine Republic had declined to recognize General Jordan Lopez, and a force had been sent against his followers on account of the assassination of General Urquiza.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Presidential Nomination.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The following nomination was sent in to-day:—Robert M. Wallace, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second district of South Carolina.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from Second Edition.

The question being upon Mr. Drake's amendment to continue the existing provisions of the laws authorizing newspaper exchanges to be sent free and the full circulation of country newspaper within the county of their publication, Mr. Drake advocated his proposition in the interest of country papers as against the great dailies.

Mr. Harlan thought the public interest would be better subserved by giving to Indian appropriation bill the time now proposed to be consumed by the franking bill for which there was not the same necessity for immediate action; besides, every one knew the franking bill would pass.

Mr. Conkling would like to be assured by the Senator that he (Mr. Harlan) knew as a fact that the bill was to pass.

Mr. Harlan would not say he knew it as he would know results of a mathematical demonstration, but only from expressions of Senators around. In the chamber a number of Senators had expressed themselves in favor of the bill.

Mr. Ramsey—By their votes.

Mr. Harlan—By their speeches.

Mr. Sumner also desired further time before the bill was acted upon, in order to address the Senate upon his proposed substitute for the bill. He was unwilling to see the franking system cut down without a suitable equivalent.

Mr. Ramsey thought the apprehension of the New York *Tribune* that the bill was in danger from its friends in this body was verified in the case of the Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Sumner. That Senator had introduced his substitute six weeks ago, and yet was not prepared to go on with the bill.

Mr. Howard thought it manifest the bill had not friends enough in the Senate to hurt anything. (Laughter.)

Mr. Ramsey proceeded to urge the necessity of disposing of the subject at once.

Mr. Pomeroy moved that the bill be passed over.

Mr. Hamlin appealed to the Senate to make the vote a test question, so as to prevent a repetition of the same dilatory proceedings, which he considered trifling and disgraceful.

The Clerk proceeded to call the roll, Willy and others desiring the vote to be a test upon the bill, and Mr. Sumner and Mr. Howard protesting against any such understanding.

Mr. Pomeroy's motion was then agreed to and the bill was laid aside—yeas, 33; nays,